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CITY ITEMS.

Iron City Commercial College, and National Telegraph Institute.
F. W. JENKINS, A. M.,
C. C. SMITH, A. M.,
ALEX. COWLEY, } Principals.
Main College Building, corner Penn and St. Clair streets
Second " " Odd Fellows' Hall, Fifth st.
Third " " No. 26 and 28 S. Clair street.
Arrivals for the week ending November 18, 1865:
C. A. Crawford, Hopkinton, Delaware county, Iowa.
J. A. Hammersley, Ft. Smith, Sebastian county, Ark.
S. Shoenbridge, Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.
C. C. Moore, Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.
S. J. McPherran, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.
C. H. Ruhl, Allegheny city, Pa.
W. N. Coffin, Belmont, Belmont county, O.
R. W. Elliott, Belmont, Belmont county, O.
W. D. Poling, Elida, Allen county, O.
W. L. Barr, Ginger Hill, Washington county, O.
R. J. Burgoyne, Middle Ferry, Brooke county, W. Va.
W. P. Palmer, Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa.
W. W. Keiffer, Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa.
F. Hansell, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. D. Lutz, Circleville, Pickaway county, O.
J. G. Rogers, Cooperstown, Venango county, Pa.
J. L. Banner, Richmond, Wayne county, Ind.
C. Wills, Glenville, Hartford county, Md.
H. C. Anderson, Steubenville, Jefferson county, O.
R. Morrow, Arch Springs, Blair county, Pa.
G. A. Taylor, Safe Harbor, Lancaster county, Pa.
T. Morgan, Allegheny county Pa.
A. A. Porter, Malta, Morgan county, O.
J. A. Stavely, Natrona, Allegheny county, Pa.
R. W. Hull, Summitville, Col. county, O.
H. P. Kirk, Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, Iowa.
M. Collins, Randolph, Portage county, O.
J. R. Pull, Canton, Stark county, O.
G. A. Delayne, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.
For terms and information concerning the College address JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Winter Dry Goods.
One of the largest and most complete assortments of Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Flannels and every other article usually found in a Dry Goods store, has just been opened by Mr. Wm. Semple, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny. The stock has been selected with great care, and all mates can be suited.

Dry Goods.
Those who are wanting Dry Goods and prefer seeing the goods to reading about them in the papers—who prefer to make their selections from a large stock in the confidence that they are getting bargains in every thing, should go at once to where they can be found. We write this lest some of our readers who, owing to the one-sided location of the great Dry Goods Emporium in our city—that of Messrs. Barker & Co., 59 Market street—might conclude that a stock of Dry Goods such as New York and Philadelphia boast of could not be found in our city.

Dry Goods Merchants.
In the present excited and fluctuating state of the market it is important to those doing business at points removed from the great centres of trade, to have some house in which they can place implicit confidence, and we take a great pleasure in recommending to our readers who are of this class to just such a house, that of Messrs. Barker & Co., 59 Market street. This firm proposes to sell always at the lowest Eastern prices, for every article in the Dry Goods and Notion line, and we will endorse the opinion so frequently expressed by our cotemporaries, that what they promise they will perform to the letter, and what is of great importance to buyers at wholesale, they will find in their establishment a variety of goods, that cannot be found in any house doing an exclusive jobbing business. Their stock is particularly full just now, and they are offering bargains seldom met with in dress goods, while their prices for Prints and Muslins are in no case above and in some cases below those of the Eastern markets. We advise our friends always to remember this house when they are in want of goods.

Barrel and Oil Manufacturing Company.
Tionesta Barrel and Oil Manufacturing Company situated in Tionesta, Venango county,—Capital Stock $100 000. A few Shares of the above Stock is for sale at the office of the Treasurer, Wm. Douglas, 117 Wood street.

Remember
McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

See Barker & Co.'s
Advertisement of dry goods.

See Barker & Co.'s
Advertisement of dry goods.

The Most Complete
Stock of medicinal liquors in the city, at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street. And his stock of Patent Medicines cannot be surpassed for variety and cheapness. Remember the place, No. 84 Market street.

No Medicine Given.
Doctor Warren will continue to heal the sick poor every day, at Masonic Hall, from 9 till 11 A. M., free of charge. All are invited. He may be found at the St. Charles Hotel, by those who are able to pay, from 12 till 6 each day, until December 2. Positively no longer.

OPPOSED TO HANGING.
The British are opposed to hanging, rebels especially,—more especially Southern rebels. It is brutal to inflict deserved punishment on traitors by the United States Government,—it is inhuman to put down a revolt by summary means in this country, but when the boot happens to be on a British leg, or on a leg slightly mixed up with British interests, the case is different, and hanging is all right. By way of illustration: the British Naval Commander lent a hand to suppress the late Jamaica rebellion, and did the hanging when it was done. A correspondent of the Montreal Gazette describes what followed. Here is a single item,—enough to illustrate the British idea under one set of circumstances:

The Court Martial, presided over by Lieutenant and Commander Brand, met at Morant Bay every to-day (Monday). Sixteen of the rebels were condemned to death, and one to be flogged—150 lashes. Late in the evening twelve were hanged. Among them is the notorious Cowell, of whom I wrote in my last dispatch; this fellow pretends to be a Baptist preacher, and officiated in Paul Bogle's chapel at Stony Gut. *He was in an extremely excitable condition, and evinced hardly the slightest fear himself.* He called upon the people to take warning by him.

There is one continued scene of hanging day by day, and it becomes a matter for consideration whether the burial of so many people (probably 1 hundred by the end of the week) in "sardines" in the town is not likely to produce some serious epidemic here. Already the effluvia arising from the graves in which these dead bodies are interred pervaded the entire town, and it was not without difficulty that one could avoid getting nauseated. This ought to be looked after. It is a matter of vital importance.

REBEL GENERAL JOE. JOHNSTON.—This individual is in New York, the recipient of many attentions, principally from Southerners in the city. During an interview between a citizen of Georgia and the General, the question of reunion or submission arose, in the course of which the General said "they had submitted with no ill feeling towards the North." He said it had been frequently intimated at the North that the people of the South were still of the opinion that their allegiance was due first to their own State. "This," he said, "is not the case. That question is settled. The people throughout the entire South regarded themselves as citizens of the United States, and I have no doubt, he remarked, "that there are some bitter men still in the South, who oppose the idea of reunion, but I cannot see where the Government has not its enemies? But the people have accepted without the slightest dissent. I have seen no dissatisfaction on the subject.

Speaking on the question of slavery, he said, very "candidly," that he thought the South would have been a richer State than New York to-day."

STATE OF TRADE IN CHICAGO.—The *Republican* of Saturday says: There is dullness and general apathy in business existing which has not, to the same extent, characterized our market before for some time past. It is immediately owing, perhaps, to the condition of the money market, which has been unusually mild for several days past, thus preventing the apparent necessity of securing winter stores. Trade, however, is more particularly affected by the stringency of the money market, both here and at the east, as well as the uncertainty as to the action of Congress may have in the matter of the currency now afloat. Dealers, large and small, in view of this, move cautiously in their operations, from which the conclusion is drawn that stocks on hand seem disposed to get rid of them even at some concession. Furthermore, the great arbiter of the destinies of trade, lawmaking Congress, shall take some definite action in relation to respective interests throughout the country, prices will be irregular, and the machinery of business transactions remain more or less clogged with uncertainty and doubt.

THE MURDER TRIALS.—Acting District Attorney Kirkpatrick announced during the session of the Court on Saturday morning that the case of the Commonwealth vs. Thos. Hughes, charged with the murder of James Thompson, in Elizabeth, would be taken up in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Thursday next. The case of the Commonwealth vs. Rosemayer, indicted for involuntary manslaughter, in throwing a man out of his tavern, in East Birmingham, some months ago, thereby causing his death, will be called up a few hours afterwards, will also be called up during the present week. On Monday the trials of the parties concerned in the murder of Cornelius Brestline, who was killed a few weeks ago, at a dance in Versailles township, will be placed on trial. There are still nine cases of murder to be disposed of by our Courts, the principal portion of which have been held over from previous terms.

DIRECTORS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The City Councils, on Thursday, elected the following list of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad to represent the stock owned by the city—Charles P. Norton, William C. Anspach and Lewis Elkin. Also, the North Pennsylvania Railroad—Jacob Graeff, Ismel Peterson and Peter Fritz. Mr. Norton has been identified with large coal mining and other interests of the State for a number of years, and will prove a valuable accession to the able board of managers of that corporation.

LARCENY OF A GOLD WATCH.—A young man named Thomas Henderson, was arrested on Saturday on suspicion of having stolen a gold watch, and is now in the county jail, in default of a citizen of Elizabeth township. After Henderson's arrest, it was ascertained that he had pawned the watch at a loan office on Wood street, where it was recovered. He was held to answer.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.—The alarm of fire last night about ten o'clock, was occasioned by the burning of a frame building in the upper part of Second ward, in Allegheny. The fire was promptly extinguished by the steamers of that city.

Miss Dickinson is said to be in the receipt of $20 annually from her lectures. This pays for

[illegible] running a sewing machine or making clothing, at shortly constructions

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1865. NO. 60.

The Daily Commercial

PAY UP.—ROBERT TYLER, recently pardoned by President JOHNSON, was, at the time of his going over personally to the cause of the rebellion, Prothonotary for the Eastern District of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Having rendered himself obnoxious to the people of Philadelphia by his speeches and actions, he was compelled to flee the city rather precipitately, and in his haste to get away, omitted to adjust his accounts with the Auditor General of the State. It is suggested that, having prospered financially in rebeldom, his first act should be to pay up his arrearages to the State which once provided for his necessities, but which he ungratefully sought to disgrace and destroy.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS.—JNO. W. FORNEY, editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia *Press*, announces that hereafter he will issue that paper every day in the year, Sunday included. The first Sunday edition was to have appeared yesterday.

The Protestant Episcopal Church South.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the late "Confederate States" met in council at Augusta, Georgia, on the 8th inst., Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi being represented by clerical and lay delegates. All the Bishops were present except Bishop Davis, of South Carolina, whose absence was caused by sickness. A conference committee of the House of Bishops and House of Deputies was appointed, which presented a lengthy report setting forth the reasons which caused their separation from, in a legislative capacity, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and the adoption of a constitution and code of canons for their own government; that the church so organized was from that time a duly organized branch of the one Catholic and Apostolic church, and may of right so continue to be, or may, through the action of its several diocese councils form any other synodical association; that the causes which formed this independent branch of the church no longer exist, and that the spirit of charity which prevailed in the General Convention of the Episcopal Church at Philadelphia has warmly recommended itself to the hearts of the Southern Council. Resolutions were adopted declaring it to be consistent, in the judgment of the Council, for any diocese to decide for herself whether she shall longer continue in union with the Council, recommending that wherever the word "Confederate" occurs in the standards of the Church the word "United" be substituted therefor, and that whenever any diocese withdraws from the confederation, such withdrawal shall not be accomplished by giving to the people of the dioceses remaining in the Council an official notice, signed by the Bishop and Secretary of the diocese withdrawing.

A resolution was adopted changing the name of the church to the "Protestant Episcopal Church of the Associated Dioceses of the United States of America." Also, one appointing Richmond, Va., as the place of holding the next General Council in November, 1868. Virginia and South Carolina were unanimous in the expression of their determination to stand by their present organization. There is some doubt about the positions of Georgia and Alabama. The Rev. P. Slaughter, of Virginia, was elected President of the House of Deputies, but declined in a graceful speech, in consequence of indisposition. The Rev. Dr. Pinkey, of South Carolina, was then elected.

GOLD IN BEDFORD COUNTY.—The discovery of a gold quartz vein, in East Providence township, Bedford county, is causing great excitement in that locality. On the strength of the discovery, two companies have been organized, and are now at work developing the vein. The general impression is that gold exists in that township, and even near the town of Bedford, but whether in paying quantities or not is yet to be demonstrated. If it said lead has also been found in the same neighborhood. These discoveries were made on the line of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad.

RAILWAY SWITCHES.—The butchery of railroad passengers, the New York *Tribune* thinks, is wholly inexcusable, and can be utterly prevented by a very simple and cheap device, as follows: "So construct switches that a train can follow one off the main track only while a switchman stands holding the movable rail or switch to the main track by force exerted on a bar or lever. Whenever the switchman lets go, the switch should fly back, clear the main rail, and leave the track so that no train could possibly be here dawn away from it. In other words, all switches should be so constructed that no carelessness or distraction could convert them into death-traps for passengers or persons employed on the trains."

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in Memphis, Tenn., a few evenings since, the pith and flavor of which were imparted by returned rebels. They resolved that the people of the South will accept and maintain the Union of the States in accordance with the Constitution, and that the policy and measures of the late Administration, as inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln and pursued by Mr. Johnson for the restoration of the government of the Union over the South, and for the restoration of the South into the Union, received the cordial approval of the people of the South. Gen. Phillip R. Glenn, Rev. Andrew Kerr, General J. E. Slaughter, General Forrest, Messrs. Fontaine, Esq., J. A. Smith, Esq., W. J. Sykes, Esq., and Colonel Robert Crockett, made effective speeches.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says the following bids have been received by the Commissioners appointed by the late Governor Brough in the matter of selecting a site for an Agricultural College or Colleges: Farmers' College, of Hamilton county, with about 100 acres of land, \$100,000; with no particular endowment; Oxford University buildings, with about 100 acres, and endowments and subscriptions somewhat exceeding \$100; the free and unrestricted use of the buildings and grounds of Mount Union College, Starke county, with an opportunity for purchasing land, at a cheap rate, in the immediate vicinity; Marvin Kent, at the village in Portage county, now known by his name, for-merly Franklin Mills, offers 100 or 200 acres of land, with buildings already erected for another purpose, if they are found suitable, or will erect new ones, if necessary.

A one hundred dollar counterfeit compound interest note was offered for exchange at the banking house of Henry Greenbaum, Chicago, on Friday afternoon. The only difference between the counterfeit and genuine is that the die on the left hand corner touches the letter U, in the "United States," and the engraving of the word "States" is done in a bungling manner.

The Lewiston, Maine, *Journal* is informed that several volunteers for the Mexican Republican army have been secured in that vicinity lately. They were promised $1100 bounty on reaching Matamoras. The bounty, it is feared, they will never see.

The total vote of Nebraska, on the 7th, for Territorial Treasurer, was 5,959, or fifty-five more than Colorado cast on the adoption of a State constitution. Nebraska was included in the enabling act under which Nevada and Colorado have become States, but her citizens have taken no steps as yet to avail themselves of their privilege. We believe it is competent for the President, under the law above mentioned, to proclaim Nebraska a State in the Union without any further action of Congress. Nebraska will, without doubt, be the next State—the thirty-fifth.

The October earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri were $200,000, and the amount will be even larger this month. The St. Louis *Democrat* says one of the Directors has gone East to make contracts for new engines and cars to the amount of two score, and has two daily passenger trains will be run to Kansas City in a few months.

Gov. John N. Goodwin has been elected Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Arizona the result of the election being: Goodwin, 710; Judge Howell, 629; Judge Allyn, 570; Charles D. Poston, the delegate, 261—a total of 1,250 votes for the Territory. Gov. Goodwin was formerly Member of Congress from Maine.

The safe of R. Graham, of Lockport, Indiana, was blown open on Wednesday night of \$4,000 in United States bonds, and a bar of silver weighing 111 ounces. No traces of the burglars have been discovered.

The trial of Colonel Crane is still in progress at Nashville. The evidence shows that he bought goods from firms in New York, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, Troy and other places, and was charged from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. above cost prices on all goods he bought. The reason given for these rates was the discount on Government vouchers and having to wait from two weeks to nine months for pay.

In the case of George W. Scott and others, for the murder of Capt. McCarty, notifying officer, in Davies county, Ky., on the 26th inst., Judge Bullock has certified the motion, in arrest of judgment, to the Supreme Court of the United States for decision. The indictment, in this case, was based on the 12th section of the law, punishing the obstruction of enrolling officers. The motion in arrest of the judgment, is based on the ground that McCarty was not an enrolling officer, the enrollment having been completed, and, therefore, said offense is not covered by law, and can only be tried in the State Courts.

There was fair sleighing at Montreal last week. Five inches of show, and more falling.

A paper is being signed by the citizens of Indianapolis, Ind., protesting against the pardon of Jefferson Davis.

President Johnson has rescinded the order of Major General Thomas shutting up the Episcopal churches of Alabama until such time as they should repent and become ready, like good Christians, to pray for the President of the United States. Mr. Johnson is evidently of the opinion that a Christian can be a good one without a righteous man availeth much, it makes very little difference whether rebels pray for him or not.

MISSISSIPPI.—A Nashville letter of the 15th says: General Thomas left here for Mississippi a few days since, under orders from Washington. It is understood that he goes to settle the question of authority between Governor Sharkey and Provisional Governor Hunphreys in order to maintain the authority of the Provisional Governor.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The President's Message.

Detective Corps not Mustered Out.

Number of Applications for Pardon.

Entertainment to Hon. Anson Burlingame.

Mexican Mission not Yet Accepted.

Issuing of Rations in Virginia Suspended.

Release of Ex-Senator Clay Urged.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 18.

The Message.

The President is progressing rapidly with his message, and will doubtless have it completed some days before the meeting of Congress. Most of the Department reports will soon be laid before him, and after due examination will be sent to the public printer.

Pardon Seekers.

The President to-day declined to receive the large numbers of pardon applicants who were in attendance, and who exhibited the most impudent persistence in endeavoring to see him.

The Detectives.

The President has not directed the disbandment of the War Department's detective force under Gen. L. C. Baker, as has been stated. The authorities have not even intimated a determination to disband the force, and it will be retained as long as the necessity for it exists.

Applications for Pardon.

The applications for pardon received during the present week reach six hundred. About four hundred per week, on an average, and requisitions sent to the State Department. One hundred memorials for pardon were yesterday received from Texas. The diminution in the number of applications received is believed to be owing to the impression prevailing in the South, that Congress or the President will soon proclaim a general amnesty.

Anson Burlingame.

Minister to China, was entertained at dinner, last evening, by the English minister, Sir Frederick Bruce, who was formerly a colleague of Mr. Burlingame in the "Flowery Kingdom," as the representative of the British Government.

The Mexican Mission.

Nothing is positively known as yet relative to the acceptance of the Mexican mission by Gen. Logan. Should he decline, another gentleman, it is believed, will be appointed ere the meeting of Congress.

Considerable interest is already manifested in diplomatic and other circles to see what the President will say in his forthcoming message, on Mexican affairs.

Issuing of Rations Stopped.

General Schimmelfennig, the Commanding the Department of Virginia, has issued an order suspending the issuing of Government rations to destitute people in his department, except in the district of Henrico.

Petition for the Release of Ex-Senator Clay.

Messrs. Clement Clay and the rebel General Echols arrived here to-day, on a mission to urge the President to release ex-Senator Clay, of Alabama, from imprisonment in Fortress Monroe. They desire that he be given a parole, the same as extended to Stephens and Reagan.

At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, it appears from a minority report of the Volunteer Committee on the subject of paying State census enumerators, that the Committee have had three Districts of the First Ward enumerated, and found a deficiency in the State census of 2,0,00. They state that if they were allowed to go on with the work they would find the population of the city considerably over a million. The Board adjourned to Tuesday without taking any action on the report.

Highly Interesting.

Fears of the Ship Fever on the Atlanta—The Pirate Shenandoah—Reception of General Grant—Illness of Ex-President Pierce—Our Relations with Mexico—The Florida Convention—Gen. McClellan—Circular from Wade Hampton—Counsel to South Carolinians—Reward Paid to Indians—Mills on Salmon Stopped—Movement Toward the Release of Ex-Senator Clay, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, November 19.—It is feared in some quarters that the long confinement of the passengers on the Atlantic may cause the ship fever to break out among them. No symptoms of the disease have yet appeared.

The *Times* says: "It is rumored that the pirate Shenandoah is *en route* for Peru or Chili, where her commander would sell her for a war vessel, and that one of her officers was sent on to the mission some time since.

The arrangements for the reception to General Grant, in Cincinnati, are nearly completed. Fifteen hundred or two thousand tickets of invitation have been issued, and distinguished officers of the army and navy, as well as prominent civilians.

A letter from Concord, N. H., says: Ex-President Pierce is dangerously ill from the effects of disease of the heart. Dr. Stevens, of Boston, is in attendance.

Letters from the City of Mexico say that immense interest is felt in Mexico concerning the proposed mission of Mr. Logan, one of the Republicans. The belief is general that there will be no interference in Mexican affairs. In some portions of Mexico the cholera and yellow fever disorders are dying rapidly from intermittent fever. A great many robberies have been committed recently between Mexico and Vera Cruz.

The Empress was to leave on the 9th of November, on the steamer Impera for Europe.

Late accounts from Florida say there have been animated discussions on the various measures passed by the Convention, and that the debt, and a proposition to grant the freedmen the privilege to testify in court. Both encountered much opposition, but it is supposed that the latter, at least, would not be acceded to by the majority. General Howard, in his speech to the Convention, counselled moderation and forbearance on the part of the freedmen, and having to wait from two weeks to nine months for pay.

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Foreign papers say that General McClellan will spend the winter at Dresden.

Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, being, as he says, about to leave the State for an indefinite period, has issued an address to his fellow-citizens, thanking them, though he was not elected, as evidence of the confidence given him, and presenting his views of their duty under the present circumstances. Though he does not fully concur in all the measures of the State Convention, he thinks it the duty of South Carolinians to abide upon with the President, whose course towards the people of the South is commended as wise and generous. Resistance is considered, as sensible men, to endeavor to construct at least a raft from the southern confederacy. Above all, he says, let no man be led into secret societies. Another, who arrested Hershman as an accomplice. The accused denies all knowledge of the woman, and says that she applied to him to ask him some unimportant question, which he answered and then entered the store. The Mayor held him to bail to answer the charge at Court.

The hod-carriers employed by a contractor in Boston struck for two dollars and seventy-five cents per day, on Thursday, and they were discharged, and there places filled with negroes.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Speech of Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

"We Must Make Haste Slowly."

WASHINGTON, November 18.—This evening a large crowd of friends of Speaker Colfax repaired to his quarters and complimented him with a serenade.

In response to earnest calls, he appeared and addressed them as follows: "My friends—I thank you for this pleasant welcome on my return to the quiet of public life. Since I left here, I have traveled, you are all aware, many thousands of miles. My thoughts turn this evening to the auspicious condition of our country now, as compared with the closing of the last Congress. Then an alien and hostile flag waved over cities and forts, and camps, and fragments, and we went home in March last to assist in raising more troops, called for by the President. Now, there is peace over all the land, and the flag of the Republic waves unquestioned over every acre of our national domain. (Cheers.) We never knew the value of our institutions until the hour of their peril. If we had failed, there would have been no recollection from the world of our existence. To our heroic defenders, no Ribbon will write the history of our deeds and fail. (Cheers.) Let this day—let this hour, when all the States revolve in their appropriate orbits round the central government, and when we behold them, no distance as follows, but one as the sea. But we cannot forget that battle leaders and statesmen of years after the surrender of Yorktown, in the revolutionary war, though our fathers were of the race to be in needless strife. When the Constitution was adopted, and the Union thus established. The ablest Congress that ever sat on this continent, and also the ablest Cabinet Price Edwards, Collector at Liverpool, permitted her to start, after an order from the Foreign office, to be detained by the authorities, but solely by duty to the country. I have no right to anticipate the action of the President, nor to counsel him in the policy, but I speak of them with the frankness with which we should talk on such questions. Last March, when Congress adjourned, the States lately in rebellion, were represented in the Senate and House of Representatives by men with whom we should likewise confer our views

The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial: Monday, November 20, 1865.

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

Weekly Commercial.

CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is the cheapest and one of the best papers published in the country. It contains thirty-six columns of reading, embracing all the current intelligence, reading for the family, complete market reports, and the latest news up to the hour of going to press. It is issued every Saturday at $2 a year to single subscribers, or $1.50 to clubs of twenty. Now is the time to subscribe.

ADVERTISEMENTS ON THE FIRST PAGE.—*Advertisements, displayed or otherwise, will be inserted on the first page of the* COMMERCIAL, *at the rate of one dollar per square for each insertion. The advantages of advertising on this page will be readily perceived.*

THE CONDITIONS ON WHICH GENERAL LOGAN WILL GO TO MEXICO.

There are several reports concerning Gen. LOGAN and the Mexican Mission, and very likely there will be more before this paragraph is in print. While one from Washington represents that the General has signified his acceptance, another from Chicago, where he is sojourning, says that he will accept him to the Mexican capital, accompany him to the Mexican capital. This is coupled with another report that General LOGAN is preparing to settle in Chicago, and that he has been made the President of a Pump manufacturing company. It is added that the General came out of the war financially poor, in view of which fact a movement is on foot in Chicago to present him with a house. We hope that all these reports will dissolve in the decision to accept the Mexican mission.

—The Chicago *Republican*, of Saturday, understands "that General LOGAN has concluded to decline the mission to the Mexican Republic, for the reason that, under present circumstances, he does not think the members of an ordinary legation *would be sufficient to enable him to perform the duties successfully.*" It intimates that the "members" should be "50,000 soldiers."

REPUDIATION OF THE REBEL DEBT

The word repudiation, in its modern application to debts, has a bad repute, and we consider it an unfortunate though convenient selection for expressing the disowning of obligation to pay debts contracted in carrying on the late rebellion. The Government has taken the position that those debts shall not be paid, that no taxes shall be levied in the several States for the purpose of paying them, and that in the revised constitutions these debts, so called, shall be disowned forever. This is the repudiation that is intended, and no odium should be attached to the measure from the bad odor of the term that has been employed to express it.

The position taken on this subject by the Government is entirely consistent with moral principle, as it is with political wisdom. No one can bind another or himself to do a criminal act. And if any one incur loss, risk or liability in order to commit a crime, he cannot claim compensation for it. To make him compensation would be to become partaker in the crime. Promised bribes, and liabilities incurred by gambling, cannot be enforced to payment. They are void as well in morals as in law. So debts contracted for the unlawful purpose of prosecuting a causeless rebellion, against good government, as they imply a concurrence of both borrower and lender, buyer and seller, in the crime, cannot be recognized by the Government as obligatory. The payment of them, or the permission to have them paid, would ignore the crime, or rather pay for its commission.

The debts contemplated in this measure are mainly those which the several States contracted with individuals, in raising means for carrying on the rebellion. The only way that the means could be raised for paying these debts, if allowed, would be taxation on the people of the several States. But the mass of the people, as all admit, have suffered enough already by this rebellion got up by their bad rulers. Why should new burdens be laid on their enfeebled shoulders for the pecuniary benefit of those who have already so grievously wronged them? And any who did not voluntarily concur in the criminal act should not be obliged to compensate those who did.

But were the people of those States both able and willing to pay the debts incurred by the rebellion, in fitting out armies against the United States, the Government could not allow it to be done, having the power to prevent it, without, in a manner, becoming accessory after the fact to the crime of rebellion. It would virtually be rewarding the chief agents for their wrong action. Had BOOTH or PAYNE escaped punishment and then claimed the promised reward for the assassination, a parallel case would have been presented. Such an unparalleled case of stultification, we are persuaded, no moral principle requires or allows the Government to present. And politically, it would be a concession to the doctrine of State rights, utterly absurd and suicidal, as well as an entire surrender of all the principles on which the war against rebellion has been carried on. This ground is not taken or maintained as a vindictive or even as a final measure against those who have advanced the means of prosecuting the rebellion, but as the simple and only way of honoring law, consistency and right in the premises.

The same principles that apply to the unlawful claims of individuals on States, which are recognized entities, apply also to those against the Confederate Government, which is a recognized nonentity. All traffic with that organization, and all trust of it, was unlawful from the beginning, and, as such, was at the risk of the parties engaged in it. They not only risked the loss of their money or property, but made themselves obnoxious to punishment as aiders and abettors of the insurrection. Clemency may remit the formal punishment, but neither justice nor policy allow of their being paid for their losses, incurred by their own acts.

It may be further stated that the payment of any of these debts by the permission of the United States, which would be virtually the legalizing of them, would fix a principle which would necessarily involve the payment for all other loss and damage to the rebels occasioned by the war, and so, the principals, at least, in the horrid conspiracy would be indemnified, and come out of their enterprise as well off as they were when they went into it, and would be ready for another similar attempt when opportunity should invite. But they voluntarily invested their property in their unlawful attempt, they assumed the hazard on the credit of the Confederacy, as many of their obligations show, being payable *after* its expected recognition, and they must abide the issue.

And the best thing the States can do, even were they not held to it by the requirements of the Government, is to constitutionally prohibit the payment. No sensible man will settle in those States, with the liability upon him of being taxed for the payment of State debts contracted for the rebellion. If they are ever to recover from their isolation, the proscription of the Government alone is the remedy. Its amnesty absolves them from the punishment of rebellion, and its present requirement will release them from a considerable share of the pecuniary burden.

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The real significance of Gen. LOGAN'S appointment, is that this Government will continue to recognize only the representative of the Republican cause in Mexico, and give it its moral, and, if necessary to prevent the establishment of the MAXIMILIAN Monarchy, its material support. The moment chosen for sending a Minister to the JUAREZ Government, the man selected, and his emphatic views, make this point clear. So long as the United States holds this position, MAXIMILIAN will be "at sea," his expenses, by reason of the most exhausting description of warfare, will continue to be on an extraordinary scale, which he can meet only by loans abroad, while yet, for the same reason, his credit will be destroyed with those from whom only under the most favorable circumstances he could hope to obtain loans. The career of MAXIMILIAN has demonstrated at least one thing. His Government, without perfect peace, and everything favoring, is not and cannot be self-supporting. It is equally clear that his Government can have no stability, without which he cannot command loans,—therefore he must fail. All these conditions result directly from the attitude of the United States—the Monroe Doctrine. Under these circumstances, the entrance into Mexico of General LOGAN, or any man like him, will be better for the Liberals, far cheaper, and immensely more certain, than an army.

In accepting the appointment of General LOGAN, or, should he decline, of any other equally representative man, as meaning that the Monroe Doctrine will be upheld, no one will commit an error. This act of the Government will be applauded by every true American. If it is tardy, it is nevertheless distinct, unequivocal, and we believe it will prove to be even more effective than an army across the Rio Grande. No one doubts for an instant that an army would drive the usurper out of Mexico. The moral effect of our present attitude, particularly should some of our columns move towards the Rio Grande, will be likely to cause the usurper to quit the country of his own accord, and that, too, at an early day.

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THE CONDITIONS ON WHICH GENERAL LOGAN WILL GO TO MEXICO.

There are several reports concerning Gen. LOGAN and the Mexican Mission, and very likely there will be more before this paragraph is in print. While one from Washington represents that the General has signified his acceptance, another from Chicago, where he is sojourning, says that he will accept the appointment provided the President will back him with 20,000 men, to accompany him to the Mexican capital. This is coupled with another report that General LOGAN is preparing to settle in Chicago, and that he has been made the President of a Pump manufacturing company. It is added that the General came out of the war financially poor, in view of which fact a movement is on foot in Chicago to present him with a house. We hope that all these reports will dissolve in the decision to accept the Mexican mission.

—The Chicago *Republican*, of Saturday, understands "that General LOGAN has concluded to decline the mission to the Mexican Republic, for the reason that, under present circumstances, he does not think the members of an ordinary legation *would be sufficient to enable him to perform the duties successfully.*" It intimates that the "members" should be "50,000 soldiers."

REPUDIATION OF THE REBEL DEBT

The word repudiation, in its modern application to debts, has a bad repute, and we consider it an unfortunate though convenient selection for expressing the disowning of obligation to pay debts contracted in carrying on the late rebellion. The Government has taken the position that those debts shall not be paid, that no taxes shall be levied in the several States for the purpose of paying them, and that in the revised constitutions these debts, so called, shall be disowned forever. This is the repudiation that is intended, and no odium should be attached to the measure from the bad odor of the term that has been employed to express it.

The position taken on this subject by the Government is entirely consistent with moral principle, as it is with political wisdom. No one can bind another or himself to do a criminal act. And if any one incur loss, risk or liability in order to commit a crime, he cannot claim compensation for it. To make him compensation would be to become partaker in the crime. Promised bribes, and liabilities incurred by gambling, cannot be enforced to payment. They are void as well in morals as in law. So debts contracted for the unlawful purpose of prosecuting a causeless rebellion, against good government, as they imply a concurrence of both borrower and lender, buyer and seller, in the crime, cannot be recognized by the Government as obligatory. The payment of them, or the permission to have them paid, would ignore the crime, or rather pay for its commission.

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"The Nation's Poor."

In another column of the COMMERCIAL today will be found an appeal in behalf of the "Nation's Poor." The question of taking care of the poor and destitute people in the SOUTH is a great one, and cannot be dodged. From a circular issued from the office of the "American Freedmen's Aid Commission," at Washington, under date of the 15th instant, appealing to the nation for instant help, we take the following terribly significant paragraphs in allusion to the hardships and perils which threaten the colored people at the coming winter:

"The officers of the Bureau declare that *thirty thousand will perish* in Georgia alone; and *forty thousand* more in Alabama.

"In Texas, in Louisiana, in Mississippi, in Tennessee, in South Carolina, in every Southern State, there are many who need.

"It is not true that the able-bodied have not labored industriously and lived prudently 'hitherto, as they have had opportunity. It is susceptible of proof that no class of people in the United States have struggled with adversity more manfully or successfully, the circumstances being considered.

"But the desolations of war, the utter confusion of all social and industrial conditions, the abject poverty in which the return of peace found white and black alike, the extraordinary blight upon the very imperfect crops of this year, have altogether, not strangely, proven 'too much for the best endeavors of many. 'Thousands have succeeded—hundreds of thousands—despite all these difficulties, in providing 'for the winter, and ask nocharity. Other hundreds of thousands will, by steady industry, although unable to provide in advance, keep the 'wolf at bay until the spring drives him back; 'and these ask no charity.

"But there remain the equally industrious but 'less fortunate, who can find neither work nor 'wages until the planting season returns, besides the infirm and thousands upon thousands of orphans whose mothers cannot be 'found, and whose fathers gave up their lives that we might celebrate this peace.

"The President of the United States assures us 'that, so plainly is the relief of these, the nation's poor, demanded, that he shall 'cause rations of food to be purchased and distributed generously, at the expense of the National Treasury."

Nothing need be added to this, except whatever, in view of the terrible reality, is necessary in the way of contributions.

Consolidation.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The consolidation of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the surrounding towns and villages into one corporation cannot but be esteemed a matter of great importance by all who are interested in the welfare and prosperity of this community. That it was not consummated long ago does not speak well either for the sagacity or public spirit of our business men.

From the report on the subject, of a highly intelligent and respectable committee, which was published in the papers a few days ago, it appears that consolidation is now in a fair way to be carried into effect. The people seem to have become alive to its importance, and the measure is not be a doubt but that they will see it through.

The committee recommend that the consolidated city should include not less than eight miles square of territory. It seems to me that a territory eight miles square would not, in view of the peculiar topography of the neighborhood, be a desirable one for the city. As the towns are principally on the rivers, and extend further along them than back into the country, it will be found necessary, I think, to give the city a greater length along the rivers than in the direction out from them. There is a very thickly populated country for some distance out from the rivers, both north and south of the city; and there, as here and there, all through it, clusters of houses—the beginnings of towns—which it would be advisable to include in the city; but, except between the Allegheny and Monongahela, the towns are principally on the margins of the rivers. When the boundaries of the city come to be located, I am persuaded that it will be found necessary, at least advisable, to include a larger scope within them than the committee recommend, and to extend them a good deal more than eight miles along the rivers.

I would suggest the following boundaries. In doing so I am guided by the county map that was published a few years ago. That map purports to be made out on a scale of an inch and a half to the mile; the eight miles square recommended by the committee, therefore, would make just a foot square on the map. The points that I mention will all be found on the county map.

I would begin in the Ohio river at the head of Neville's island, and run thence in a southwardly direction to Bell's run, on the Steubenville road, in Robinson township; thence by a straight line to Chartiers creek, at the mouth of Robinson's run; thence up Chartiers creek to the mouth of a run that comes in from the east a little below Nixon's; thence in a straight line eastwardly to the Old Washington road, at the Academy, near Torrence's; thence to the forks of the Brownsville road, at W. Lowrie's, in Baldwin township; thence in a straight line to the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Thompson's run; thence across the river, and in a straight line to Turtle creek, at or near T. Mc-Masters's; thence northwardly by a straight line to Thompson's run, at the mouth of which it falls into it from the northwest, above Fairview; thence by a straight line to the Allegheny river, at Tarr's, or Coomley's landing; thence in a straight line to Big Pine creek, at the mouth of Little Pine creek; thence by a straight line to the forks of Girtle's run, above Evergreen Church, near the Methodist church, in Pine township; thence by a straight line to the Perrysville Plank Road, at the Five Mile Inn; thence to the dividing line between Ross and Ohio townships, at S. Hamilton's, and thence southwardly by a straight line to the head of Neville's island, in the Ohio river, the place of beginning.

The extreme length of the city on this plan would be, according to the county map, about fourteen miles, and its extreme breadth about nine miles. It would take in the whole valley of the Chartiers up to the mouth of Robinson's run, with the towns, villages and thickly populated country, all the way across to the Monongahela river above Fort Perry. It would take in all the towns, villages and thickly populated country between two rivers, including Fort Perry, Braddock's Fields, Wilkinsburg and Turtle Creek, and all the towns, villages and thickly populated country north of the Allegheny and Ohio, including Sharpsburg, Birmingham, &c., &c.

Its greatest length would be from East to West on the dividing line of Ohio township, and, although not exactly a parallelogram, would be quite as convenient and compact as it were.

Some may think these limits would be too large, but in examination of the map, I think, will show that they could not be made less without leaving out territory, and towns, that ought to be included. Altogether, I suppose, they would include a population of from 130,000 to 140,000 at the present time, and in the immediate future, in twenty years from this time.

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Free Reading-Room.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Your article under this heading, on Monday, is eminently judicious and timely. Such an institution as you describe would prove an inestimable blessing to the community, at the classes of persons you refer to, and is indeed a frequent it. Were it satisfactorily demonstrated that a free reading-room would be patronized by the young men who spend their evenings in questionable places of amusement, or who squander precious time on the street corners, or even by any other class of young men, there are those in this community who would gladly furnish the requisite means. But experience is against it. A few years since, the Young Men's Christian Association opened an attractive reading-room on Fifth street, supplied with a good assortment of secular, literary and religious papers and magazines; first, at the nominal charge of one dollar per year, and subsequently without charge. Nevertheless they soon found themselves of the privilege—young men preferring to spend fifty cents to one dollar per night in demoralizing amusements or brutalizing saloons. The effort was abandoned for want of encouragement, and we have no evidence that a similar effort now would not have a similar result.

But we have an institution in successful operation which approximates very nearly to your desideratum. I refer to the Young Men's Mercantile Library and Mechanics Institute. This institution has a library of over six thousand volumes, including most of the late and valuable issues of the press, and a reading-room containing the following list of papers, viz: New York city, five best dailies; Philadelphia, four best dailies; Pittsburgh, six dailies, besides the best dailies from all the other principal cities in the United States, we have the London *Times*, *Illustrated London News* and *Punch*, together with five choice weeklies from New York, and some from other sections of the country. To complete this department, there are fourteen choice magazines and reviews.

At what expense, think you, can all these privileges be enjoyed? Just about one cent per day! Every man or woman can have a splendid library of 6,000 selected volumes, and all the choicest paper literature of the times, for one cent per diem! Four dollars per annum or thirty-three cents per month will secure to any one the entire privileges of this institution. Four dollars is the average price of works now issuing from the press, and for that amount you can have six thousand volumes of choice books and fifty selected newspapers and magazines for an entire year. You can keep up with the current news, and at the same time keep your family supplied with good books at an outlay of one cent per day. The most needy apprentice in the city, the humblest laboring man in our community, the serving girls, the poor children—everybody—can thus enjoy a luxury, which, without this institution, would cost them a lifetime and a fortune. Let us, then, with Baldwin township, thence in a straight line to the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Thompson's run; thence across the river, and in a straight line to Turtle creek, at or near T. McMasters's; thence northwardly by a straight line to Thompson's run, at the mouth of which it falls into it from the northwest, above Fairview; thence by a straight line to the Allegheny river, at Tarr's, or Coomley's landing; thence in a straight line to Big Pine creek, at the mouth of Little Pine creek; thence by a straight line to the forks of Girtle's run, above Evergreen Church, near the Methodist church, in Pine township; thence by a straight line to the Perrysville Plank Road, at the Five Mile Inn; thence to the dividing line between Ross and Ohio townships, at S. Hamilton's, and thence southwardly by a straight line to the head of Neville's island, in the Ohio river, the place of beginning.

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To the Editor of the Commercial:

Your article under this heading, on Monday, is eminently judicious and timely. Such an institution as you describe would prove an inestimable blessing to the community, at the classes of persons you refer to, and is indeed a frequent it. Were it satisfactorily demonstrated that a free reading-room would be patronized by the young men who spend their evenings in questionable places of amusement, or who squander precious time on the street corners, or even by any other class of young men, there are those in this community who would gladly furnish the requisite means. But experience is against it. A few years since, the Young Men's Christian Association opened an attractive reading-room on Fifth street, supplied with a good assortment of secular, literary and religious papers and magazines; first, at the nominal charge of one dollar per year, and subsequently without charge. Nevertheless they soon found themselves of the privilege—young men preferring to spend fifty cents to one dollar per night in demoralizing amusements or brutalizing saloons. The effort was abandoned for want of encouragement, and we have no evidence that a similar effort now would not have a similar result.

But we have an institution in successful operation which approximates very nearly to your desideratum. I refer to the Young Men's Mercantile Library and Mechanics Institute. This institution has a library of over six thousand volumes, including most of the late and valuable issues of the press, and a reading-room containing the following list of papers, viz: New York city, five best dailies; Philadelphia, four best dailies; Pittsburgh, six dailies, besides the best dailies from all the other principal cities in the United States, we have the London *Times*, *Illustrated London News* and *Punch*, together with five choice weeklies from New York, and some from other sections of the country. To complete this department, there are fourteen choice magazines and reviews.

At what expense, think you, can all these privileges be enjoyed? Just about one cent per day! Every man or woman can have a splendid library of 6,000 selected volumes, and all the choicest paper literature of the times, for one cent per diem! Four dollars per annum or thirty-three cents per month will secure to any one the entire privileges of this institution. Four dollars is the average price of works now issuing from the press, and for that amount you can have six thousand volumes of choice books and fifty selected newspapers and magazines for an entire year. You can keep up with the current news, and at the same time keep your family supplied with good books at an outlay of one cent per day. The most needy apprentice in the city, the humblest laboring man in our community, the serving girls, the poor children—everybody—can thus enjoy a luxury, which, without this institution, would cost them a lifetime and a fortune. Let us, then, with

GENERAL GRANT wears well. His reception in New York, and the enthusiasm of the people, wherever he appears, prove this. His fame, like his personal qualities, is of the most solid description. He neither does nor says anything to mar it. On the contrary, his five-word speech, which practically was, "drive the usurper from Mexico," if possible has made him a greater favorite than ever. That little speech is not only exerting a tremendous influence with our own people, but it will be regarded abroad as more significant than any diplomatic note Mr. SEWARD could frame. Everybody will be glad to know that the Lieutenant General is in the best possible condition, and enjoying himself,—and that he has signified his wish that when the time comes for driving the usurper from Mexico, he desires to be "counted in."

THE New York *Times* thinks the principal difficulty, in the case of JEFF. DAVIS, "arises out of the act of Congress which provides that a person accused of crime shall be tried only in the district within which the crime was committed." The same paper thinks that "no harm but much good" will come from changing this law, "so as to provide for certain cases—for districts, for example, under martial law, or where a jury cannot be found."

The charge on which DAVIS will be tried, if he is tried at all, will be that of treason. Now was not this act committed wherever the rebel army went, under the orders of DAVIS? If so, why may he not be tried at Gettysburg, or in Maryland? And might not General LEE be a competent witness to prove that the invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland was by the order of DAVIS?

THE Chicago *Times* thinks that Mr. BUCHANAN has committed an "unfortunate mistake for his own reputation," in attempting a "defense of his administration in a book written by himself." The idea, we presume, of the *Times* is, that no defense of what is utterly indefensible should be attempted.

MACKEREL.—The interest attaching to the mackerel fisheries is universal. In the St. Lawrence Bay the season has closed nearly a month earlier than usual, owing to the bad weather and disappearance of the fish. The Gloucester fleet have all returned, with a good catch. Nevertheless the stock on hand in that market is light. Prices are ruling some two dollars per barrel higher than at this time last year, and holders are not anxious to realize at the ruling prices, as there will undoubtedly be an advance

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.—Official records show that up to within a few days, commencing with the opening of navigation, the total receipts of lumber at Chicago, the present season, have been 857,675,000 feet, and heavy cargoes are now almost hourly arriving, so well these figures, and will continue to do so for at least two weeks longer. The receipts up to the present time are already over one hundred million feet in excess of any previous year.

THE RECIPROCITY.—The termination of the reciprocity treaty with Canada is drawing near. After the 17th of March next, duties will be charged. The importation of animals into the ogdensburgh district from Canada, for the month of October, amounts to something over 1,000 head, of all kinds. Importations in other districts on the frontier are also very heavy.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.—The Shenandoah has not been heard of for some time, and the fact is being discussed in naval circles to some extent. One theory is, that she has been abandoned and destroyed at sea. Another is, that she has gone to Australia, where she will be disposed of. It has also been rumored that she is *en route* for Peru or Chili, where her commander would sell her for a war vessel, and that one of her officers was sent out on that mission some time since.

THE CHICAGO WAREHOUSING DIFFICULTY.—The grain inspection imbroglio in Chicago, between the Board of Trade and the warehousemen, is on the point of satisfactory settlement. The warehousemen and railroad companies have agreed with the Board of Trade to have joint inspectors appointed, representing both interests to inspect the grain in the warehouses and put a stop to the alleged practice of "mixing." The foreign charges controversy will also, it is believed, be settled with mutual satisfaction in a short time.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PLAIN TALKS ON FAMILIAR SUBJECTS, a series of popular lectures, by J. G. HOLLAND. New York, CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., 124 Grand Street.

It is next to superfluous to speak in praise of SCRIBNER'S publications, or of Dr. HOLLAND'S works. His original works and the reprints issued by this publishing house have been of a class and character that indicate the presence of consilience as well as taste in the selection. The books which they publish may be regarded as safe ones to read, and in buying a book whose author is not known, it is pleasant to the purchaser to be able to confide in the publisher.

But the author of the book before us is not unknown. By intellectuous name prefixed to most of his previous works, he is well known. TIMOTHY TITCOMB and his books are "familiar as household words" in this country. No better evidence of it is needed than the number of editions that some of the books have had. SCRIBNER issues some of them in the twenty-fifth and thirtieth.

"Plain Talks" is a book of lectures, nine in number. They have been delivered before audiences. They are now, with some modifications, printed for readers. It is a good way of extending the gratification and benefit. Comparatively few people can attend lectures. All can read books. The benefit of these lectures is now offered to old and young, to dwellers in city and country, for deliberate and thoughtful perusal at their own firesides. It is impracticable, in a short article, to analyze these lectures, each of which is a treatise by itself. Among the titles are self-help, fashion—sarcastic and sound, comprehending a good deal besides dress—work and play, working and shirking, high life and low life—making each to consist in character more than outward condition—the heart of the Nation—full of patriotic sentiment. We have no doubt this book will meet with grateful reception by the reading and thinking people. For sale in this city by KAY & CO., 55 Wood street, and also by DAVIS, CLARKE & Co., 93 Wood street.

MR. ANTHOSE'S LETTERS ON THE REBELLION, by JOHN P. KENNEDY, pp. 240, 12 mo., New York, published by HURD & HOUGHTON; Baltimore, JAMES S. WATERS, 1865.

These letters were written during the late insurrectionary war, at different dates, and were published in the *National Intelligencer*, under the fictitious name which is now in the title, together with the authors true and well known name. They are not of the class of war writings which contribute chiefly to movements and conflicts but of a rarer kind which treat of the politics of the rebellion. The views, taken of its origin and motives are mainly those entertained by the thinking minds of the country, but the presentation of the character of the conspiracy in connection with those views gives to these letters a peculiar force and interest. He regards the rebellion as a scheme deliberately formed by a comparatively few Southern political leaders, that for many years was seeking occasion for an active and violent development, but was kept back on account of the predominance of Northern influence in the General Government, and that in its impatience at last secured the occasion by discarding the loyal Democrats, dividing the party and so securing the election of a Republican President. The author attributes to the chief conspirators great adroitness and permanent energy in the plotting the contest such a character in the eyes of the North as to fit it for the treatment of a foreign war, and to enlist all their social and sectional prejudices in it as a defensive war on their part. He links in the French Emperor as a partaker of their counsels. The letters embrace a strong argument against the Southern opinion of State sovereignty and, of course, against the right of secession. Much interesting information historically connected with the opinion. In the last letter, written after the suppression of the rebellion, he gives, among other seasonable suggestions, his opinion, and reasons for it, in favor of the elevation of the colored people in due time from all the privileges of free citizens including that of voting.

The book is very neatly published, as books from the Riverside Press always are. It may be had at the bookstore of DAVIS, CLARKE & Co., 93 Wood street.

SHERMAN AND HIS CAMPAIGNS; a military biography, by CHARLES T. MCCLELLAN, late Lieutenant Colonel R. R. ENGLISH, New York, C. T. MCCLELLAN & Co.; Cincinnati, C. F. VENT & Co.; Springfield, W. J. HARLAN, 1865.

This is a large and handsome book of over five hundred pages, and, besides its interesting and valuable information, contains fine steel engravings of Generals SHERMAN, HOWARD, STONEMAN and five other distinguished commanders as well as several maps highly useful as illustrating the narratives of the campaigns

The Daily Commercial

THE CLOSE OF AUTUMN.

Thou seem'st to pause upon thy way
Thou second summer of the year!
And all thy lines are strangely gay
With death and Winter verging near.

The golden days and gloomy airs
Appear in smiles to chide away;
And every varied landscape wears
The calm of splendor in decay.

There seems a low, though solemn all;
And tender sadness floats around;
So plaintive hymnings rise and fall
O'er lakes where dying swans are found.

The frowning hills and reddening vales
Show opening vistas to the sky;
And all the wandering birds called
In rustling dirges breathe good-bye.

Sometimes we listen breathlessly
When sound is dying moments sing,
So, Autumn, we would list to thee,
And list thy deep-toned whispering.

"Fulfill your parts," dost thou not say?
Regard like me all leaves divine;
So, find, ere you shall pass away,
An age serenely fair as mine."

MISCELLANEOUS.

It remains for some modern philosopher to do what Dr. Johnson failed to do—fill the gap which Ude's, Soyer's and Francatelli's works have left, by producing a cookery book of the highest possible order. Mr. Kirwan attempted to accomplish this object, but failed. The restaurateur is as important a branch of that modern material civilization of which we brag so heartily as the railroad and telegraph. The mere fact of rapid motion is not in itself more important than the fact of good and wholesome food. The restaurant offers such aliment as all men should have, to the few who have ample means. In like manner, the railroad moves the tolerably rich rapidly, but in intense discomfort and at peril of life and limb. We expect that in the far future all the community will be able to travel swiftly, with tolerable comfort, and with comparative safety. In like manner, we expect that in the far future all men will be fed as nature certainly would feed them if the cooks would let her.

"Cooks steal meat and the devil sends cooks." There is no man of sensitive organs who has not felt that this task of the devil's has been discharged with all the vigor, completeness and personal attention to details which that potentate gives to every work he undertakes. His emissaries of the white cap and apron are everywhere and always busy. Discomfort, sickness and premature death abound, which are as clearly their work as if they uniformly mixed in what they prepare quicker acting poisons than those in which Dr. Lamb is accused to deal. And if the devil has cooks in his say, he has wine merchants as well. The brewers, indeed, have so vitiated the taste of the people that but few can tell where the poisons are, but everybody knows that they are almost everywhere. Count out of the city on any railroad you choose, stop at any station, go to the best hotel, eat the best dinner, drink the highest-priced wine—and be sure that you have dined very badly and shortened your life as much as the added dyspepsia and liver disorder can do it. The execrable, astounding, crushing badness of the food of most of our population is a most terrible thing to think of. It is in connection with the general excellence of the raw material from which it is made, and the expense and trouble that go to the preparations for the table.

The use of the restaurant is to raise the standard of good living. It enjoys, requires too much of our purveyors. No dish is too plain, no process of preparation too simple, no article of food too cheap and popular, no stimulating or comforting drink too commonplace, to be made to conform to the highest standard of excellence which the wit of man can set up. And it is the influence of restaurants, which, up to this time, has been found available to establish and maintain any such standard of excellence.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times* tells the following story:

The list of holders of Confederate stock which appeared in the New York papers a few weeks ago, having been made the subject of much comment in England, I think it right to tell you what I know about the document. On the 8th of September, (about a week, I believe, before the list was published,) I saw Mr. Seward for the first time at the Foreign Office. In the course of conversation he said to me, "Pray, what has Mr. ——, "naming a gentleman, "made by his stock in the Confederacy?" I answered that I knew nothing about it, but thought it very improbable that the gentleman in question had ever held any of the stock. "Bring that list of British bondholders here." The man brought it, and Mr. Seward said, "We have obtained this from Confederate agents in Paris. The Confederates are poor now and are willing to sell their secrets. Besides, your Vice-Chancellor, Page Wood, has decided that we are the heirs at law of the Confederacy, and, therefore, are entitled to their papers." This he said with a smile. He then read the list, to the best of my recollection, as it appeared afterward in the papers, together with an account of a meeting at Beresford Hope's, which you well have seen was published *after* the list. "Now," said Mr. Seward, handing the papers to me, "you may judge how the interested was the support English leaders of opinion gave to the Confederacy." I, and a number of the English House of Commons who was present, suggested that these papers were probably not authentic. Mr. Seward said, "I cannot tell that. I only tell you where I got them from. I intend to use them, and we shall see." On looking down the list I said, "I am sure there must be some mistake here," as every member of Parliament made a similar remark when he saw the name of Mr. Gladstone down for two thousand pounds sterling. Mr. Seward, however, merely repeated that Confederate Agents had sold the list in Paris. The papers were foolscap sheets, fastened together by a piece of blue ribband in the corner. I now know that they were in the handwriting of the American Minister at Paris, Mr. Bigelow. Of this, I repeat there is not the slightest doubt. I heard no more of the list until one morning I saw all the newspapers shouting over it. It was sent from Washington in the Associated Press dispatch, and appeared simultaneously in all the journals, the *Herald* being guiltless of the fabrication. After a few days interval, the second instalment was published in the same manner. I think it right to add that, in my belief, Mr. Seward was much deceived, and that it might turn up again some day, I made a few notes about it after I left Mr. Seward, and from them I give you this statement.

At all periods of his life Dr. Johnson used to talk contemptously of players. Perhaps this was not without reasons, although there is no doubt that much of the great moralist's acrimony at this class of men came from human infirmity. His best friends admit that he was jealous of his pupil, Garrick, whose position he thought too high when compared with that of literary men, and there seems to be good reason to believe that he even envied Sheridan. On one occasion, after seeing Garrick perform, he declared that the players had got a kind of mint, with which they run on without any regard to accent or emphasis. Garrick resented the sarcasm, and Johnson asked him to repeat the Ninth Commandment. "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," which he did, and failed, in the estimation of Johnson and of Dr. Taylor, who was present, who both insisted that the emphasis should be upon *not* and *false witness*. Johnson is said to have put in great glee at the actor's failure; but it is difficult to see with what justice, for even Boswell insists that the emphasis should be upon *shall* and *not*, as both concur to form the negative injunction, and *false witness*, like the other acts prohibited in the decalogue, should not be marked by any peculiar emphasis, but only to be distinctly enunciated. Kearney, in commenting on the story, says a moderate emphasis should be placed upon *false*. Sheridan, in his Art of Reading, places the emphasis on *false*. We are inclined to think that the best readers in our day place the emphasis on no one word, but distinctly enunciate the whole, and this is probably the way that Garrick read the sentence.

Lamartine is writing a life of Lord Byron. He states that he always suspected Moore's life of containing very little of the memoirs attributed to Byron himself, for burning which his friend and biographer has incurred severe reproaches. He now knows "from the person" for whom Lord Byron had no secret in his latter years," and who saw the memoirs confided to Moore, that they did not exceed a hundred pages of manuscript; and even if the manuwriting had been sprawling and the careless hand usual, there could not have been matter for two or three thousand pages of print. Lamartine concludes that the document consisted of notes and memoranda merely. A similar collection he found in the possession of the lady whose testimony he cites, and who has since died, to his astonishment and joy, the root burst forth and biscomed into a beautiful dahlia.

The cholera is still the general topic at Paris' Madrid and Portugal. The initiative taken by Mr. Drouyn de L'Huys to bring about a European Sanitary conference in order to discover the cause of epidemics and the remedy for them, seems likely to be crowned with success. The adhesion of four or five powers has already been given, and it was announced yesterday that the Turkish Government had agreed to the conference with all the information in its power, and that it has already named a commission to be sent to the Hedgar and" which will visit the Holy cities of Dejiddah, Medina and Meeca, in order to inquire into the origin of the last epidemics, and the precautions to take in regard to the pilgrims.

A Presbyterian clergyman in Northern New York had two smart boys old enough to have inquiring minds but not to discern the reason of things. They were taught to pray, and the efficiency and need of prayer were duly impressed upon them. Both the boys had a patch on the seat of their pantaloons, and their growing blades were watched with intense interest. A small reward being held out to stimulate their industry, the elder father, walking near the patch, heard the voice of the younger solemnly engaged in prayer, and, drawing near, listened to the following petition: "O Lord, make my corn grow great big corn, but make my brother Sam's grow all little nubbins."

Choir-boys, it appears, attracted attention as long ago as 1603. A passage in a curious journal by a Duke of Wirtemberg of his travels in England over two hundred years ago runs thus: "The music (of Windsor chapel, especially the organ, was exquisitely played; for at times you hear the sound of cornets, flutes, then fifes and other instruments; and there was likewise a little boy who sang so sweetly amongst it all, and threw such a charm over the music with his little tongue, that it was really wonderful to listen to him."

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H. L. YOUNG,
Architect and Superintendent,
Office 126 Fourth street,
PITTSBURGH.
☞ Plans and specifications furnished, estimates made, &c., &c. oct6-3m

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration have this day been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JOHN B. WARDEN, deceased, late of the borough of Temperanceville, Allegheny county, Penna., all persons having claims against the said decedent's estate are hereby notified to make payment of the same immediately at the office of Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and all persons having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
WM. G. WARDEN,
JOHN A. WARDEN,
JAMES BOYD,
Pittsburgh, November 15th, 1865. [nov16-3taw

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Tickets, 75 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Can be secured at CHAS. C. MELLOR'S MUSIC STORE, commencing Friday, November 17th.
WEDNESDAY, November 22d, Grand Gala Matinee. nov5-7

MASONIC HALL.
Inauguration of the Bateman Concerts
DEBUT OF M'LLE PAREPA.
MR. H. L. BATEMAN has the honor to announce that the artistes composing his renowned Concert Troupe will make their appearance in Pittsburgh, on
THURSDAY EVENING, November 23d,
FOR THREE DAYS ONLY,
When the first of a brief and necessarily limited series of
GRAND VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
Will take place. The members of the Troupe are
M'LLE EUPHROSYNE PAREPA,
The renowned Prima Donna, whose extraordinary voice, brilliant execution and magnificent style have won the hearts and enthusiastic laudations in the press of New York and Boston. The lady has been accepted with hearty and complete unanimity as the most wonderful vocal artiste heard in America since the days of Jenny Lind.
Mr. Bateman will also have the pleasure of introducing
MR. J. LEVY,
An artiste whose performances on the Cornet a Pistons are amongst the most marvellous musical feats of the day. The execution of this gentleman, combined with the rich, luscious and commanding tone which he produces, place him in the front rank of living artistes.
HERR CARL ROSA,
Kappelmeister, of the free town of Hamburg, principal of the Conservatorio of Leipsic, and solo violinist of high European distinction.
MR. T. M. BROWN,
The popular Pianist and Composer, from the Leipsic Conservatorio.
These artistes, Mr. Bateman feels justified in saying, are all of the first class. He has much pleasure in adding that they will be under the experienced and competent direction of
HERR CARL ANSCHUTZ,
Musical Conductor and Director of the German Opera.
THE PROGRAMMES,
Selected from an inexhaustible repertoire, will be varied every evening.
Concert commences at 8. Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
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THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
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Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.
se7

PURE MECCA OIL.
15 BBLS. LUBRICATING MECCAOIL.
Received and for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
au2 141 Water street.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work is done by Reed. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh jy20-6m

LITHOGRAPHERS.
LITHOGRAPHY.
The oldest and largest establishment in the West.
Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street,
Among our facilities for elegant and expeditious work, we have all the latest improvements in lithography, and while our work will compare favorably with steel engraving, the great difference in price is a strong inducement to give Lithography the preference.
KRIDS & BRO.

GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,
PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS.
The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Bonds, Checks, Letter heads, bonds, Sheet Music, show cards, diplomas, portraits, views, cards, sales of deposits, invitation cards, &c., &c. Nos. 72 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh. se28-3m

J. B. DUFF & BRO.,
Practical Lithographers,
96 LIBERTY ST., COR. OF FERRY, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Show Cards, Labels, Views, Bonds, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps, &c. oct7-1y

PRINTING.
W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh
BOOK BINDING in all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly and make
BLANK BOOKS
to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at the Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

PAPER DEALERS.
THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

WALL PAPER.
On satin and blank ground, in great variety at the lowest prices at No. 107 Market street.
no17 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

PANEL DECORATIONS.
For halls, vestibules and ceilings, in wood and fresco imitation, at No. 107 Market street.
no11 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

100,000 DOMESTIC CIGARS.
100,000 CUBA SIXES.
In store and for sale by
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
oct28 corner Smithfield and Water streets.

CORN.
Prime old shelled Corn arriving and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
oct2 393 Liberty street.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE,
Lessee and Manageress ..... Miss ANNIE EBERLE
First night of the engagement the world renowned Irish Boy and Yankee Girl in four years in Pittsburgh.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
Whose exquisite delineations of Irish and Yankee peculiarities have established a great fame in Europe and America, who will appear to night in a variety of versatile comic characters, introducing songs and dances.
MONDAY EVENING, November 20th, will be presented Tyrone Powers' admirable drama of
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
Pandeen O'Rafferty, with Fenian song, "Wearing of the Green," Mr. W. J. Florence.
After which the protean farce of the
YOUNG ACTRESS.
To conclude with the Piccolo Circumstance, dedicated to the returning regiments called the
RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

MASONIC HALL.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
November 23d, 24th and 25th,
THE MAMMOTH VARIETY SHOW OF AMERICA
TONY PASTOR'S
Combination Troupe,
(From his Opera House, Bowery, N. Y.)
Will have the honor of appearing as above for POSITIVELY THREE NIGHTS ONLY, in their elegant and unequalled VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, which embraces almost every specialty in the category of amusements. The whole under the direction of that Prince of Comic Vocalists, BILLY WEST, who will appear each evening in a selection of new Songs, Comicalities, &c.
☞ For full particulars see small bills. Admission, 25c; reserved seats, 50c. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 8.
J. W. ALLINSON, Agent.
no20-6t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I have had the past year the principal run in the city, and have no relusive one of the same. 1m8-1y

PIANOS.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
THE CELEBRATED
BRADBURY, New York, and
SCHOMACKER & CO., Philad'a
PIANOS.
THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States. Have the most extensive arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, Brass and Cane SILVER ROTARY INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.
WAMELINK & BARR,
jy28 No. 12 St. Clair st.

PIANOS,
ORGANS,
MELODEONS.
Hoffman, Hœne & Co.,
53 FIFTH STREET,
Are the sole agents for Decker Brothers, New York, and Adolph Hintz's, New York Pianos, and also for Taylor & Farley's Organs and Melodeons.
THESE INSTRUMENTS
ARE
IN EVERY RESPECT
MOST PERFECT IN THE COUNTRY.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
se23

STATIONERY.
SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.
Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my25-1y

CHARLES HAGARGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut west side,
dec13-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

T SQUARES,
German silver and brass cases of
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
TRIANGLES, IRREGULAR CURVES.
Flat and triangular SCALES.
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
no7 corner Wood and Third streets.

LETTER BALANCES,
BILL HEAD BOXES,
POSTOFFICE BOXES, and
CALENDARS. For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
oct30 corner Wood and Third streets.

POCKET KNIVES,
GOLD PENS,
RUBBER PEN HOLDERS,
And PENCILS,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
oct30 corner Wood and Third streets.

SEWING MACHINES.
THE DALTON KNITTING MACHINE has been exhibited at upwards of fifty State and County Fairs this season, and at each of them was awarded the HIGHEST PREMIUM. They are the simplest, strongest and best.
Agency removed from No. 27 to No. 24 Fifth street, Alliheny.
DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO.
no9

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES are simple, reliable and perfect. They make the Lock Stitch, which is the only Stitch that gives satisfaction for general purposes.
Call and examine them before purchasing, at the office of
E. P. CARPENTER,
no9 No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & KAYSERS
Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.
These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

DENTISTRY.
S. F. LEYDE,
ARTISTIC SURGEON AND DENTIST,
251 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
(Second door above Christ's M. E. church.)
Artificial Eyes, Nose, Lips, Palate and
TEETH.
Teeth perfectly fitted, articulated, shaped, sized and colored, to suit every individual case, in perfect imitation of nature, and mounted on FINE GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM and PORCELAIN. Also, Discovering Vulcanized Rubber, or cheap "blow work."
Persons calling at this office will receive a better article for $1 to $3, with beautiful gums, a more natural appearance and finer finish than can be made by any "steam machinery."
Call and see fine different specimens, ranging in prices from $5 to $25. All work guaranteed to be just as represented.
Having been in active practice for ten years, is thoroughly posted and prepared to perform every operation in the best manner.
Teeth Extracted
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN,
By the use of a
Perfectly safe Anœsthetic.
oct31-3m

RESTAURANTS.
JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY.
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. — PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
☞ The very best of SHELL, RAW and STEWED OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season. oct7-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.
REMEMBER,
SOUTH & ROSS,
63 Market street.
GIVE THEM A CALL. oc28

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of our justly celebrated Calf Boots, and will be sold at reasonable prices. S. DALZELL,
No. 132 Smithfield St., South door from Virgin Alley

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,
Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa.
ap15 Branch Store at Salem, Ohio.

TOBACCO.
On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of
Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers,
Mason county and other grades. Cutting Lugs, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.
Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.
RICHARD MALLAY,
mh31-1y 122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

FINE DOUBLE BARL'D SHOT GUNS—Made by Wesley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by
JAMES BROWN,
y8 136 Wood street.

EGGS.—7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS,
for sale by
GEORGE B. JONES & CO.,
my29 141 Water street.

BASE BALLS AND BATS—FOR
sale by
JAMES BOWN,
jy5 136 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

J. M'ELROY ..... JAMES DICKSON ..... JOHN T. SHANE
DRY GOODS.
FALL 1865!
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
No. 54 Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH,
Having recently refitted their store, with improved facilities for doing business, now offer their
FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, AT
Low Prices, for Cash.
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC FABRICS
In good assortment, which will be kept complete during the season. A very large stock of
FLANNELS,
Of the following and other well known brands, now in store:
FULLERTON'S,
BRADLEY'S,
STEUBENVILLE
THOMPSON,
WILDE'S.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, JEANS, &c.,
PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS,
A full line; also,
COTTON YARNS,
WOOLEN YARN,
BATTING AND BAGS.
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1865. se4-3m-MWAF

CLOAKS, SACQUES & SHAWLS.
—GO TO—
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls.
—GO TO—
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls,
GREAT BARGAINS AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
oct31

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Have in store, and for sale at prices
AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES
A very full and attractive stock of
NEW GOODS,
Comprising all that is new and desirable in
RIBBONS;
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
FEATHERS, FLOWERS;
EMBROIDERIES;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS;
SILK SCARFS;
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, AND CORSETS
A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand.
Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP-STAIRS.
se27

AT EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET,
Just Received,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES;
LACE GOODS AND RUFFLINGS;
COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS;
BONNET, NECK AND SASH RIBBONS;
EXTRA SILK BELTING—full line;
PLAID VELVET RIBBONS;
VELVET RIBBONS—all colors;
WHITE, EDGE, SCARLET and BLACK VELVET RIBBONS;
NEW STYLE HAT VEILS;
THREAD AND LACE VEILS—full assortment;
BRAIDS, ZEPHYRS AND SILK BEADS;
BEAD AND SILK BUTTONS;
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Full line FURNISHING GOODS for Ladies and Gents;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
FULL LINE HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
FINE ASSORTMENT ZEPHYRS AND YARNS;
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS GENERALLY AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
F. H. EATON,
NO. 17 FIFTH ST.
se27

J. A. WILSON ..... J. W. CARR ..... D. M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third House above Diamond Alley.
se26 PITTSBURGH

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.
JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
oct6-6m PITTSBURGH.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Wholesale Dealers
—IN—
COTTON YARNS,
Cotton and Linen Carpet Chains,
BATTING, WADDING,
TWINES, WICKS,
COVERLET YARNS, GRAIN BAGS,
CORDAGE, FANCY COVERLETS,
OIL CLOTHS, FANCY BASKETS,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c., &c.
oc22-6m

SKATES.
SKATES.
SKATES.
2,500 PAIR
Ladies,
Gents and
Children's
SKATES
IN EVERY VARIETY.
For sale low by
JAMES BOWN,
no3-1m No. 136 Wood street.

SAWYER'S PURE AMBROSIAL VEGETABLE COMPOUND FOR SHAVING AND THE TOILET. The manufacturers of this most excellent soap offer it to the public safely in its merits, as acknowledged by thousands of persons who have used it, and can well attest its
SUPERIOR QUALITY AND ADVANTAGES
over other compounds made in foreign countries, as in other localities, and put upon the market as the genuine article of Soaps. While using Leather, we do so with gratification to the certificate appended herewith, which shows what gentlemen of taste and judgment think of this valuable and pleasant compound.
The subscribers have for a long period of time used Sawyer's Barber Soap, and cheerfully refer to it, owing to its excellent qualities, and consider it the best and most pleasant article of the kind we have ever used, either for shaving or the toilet."
Hon. W. F. Johnston, A. G. Lloyd,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, J. W. Biddle,
Hon. Thos. Bingham, Jacob H. Walter,
Hon. John L. Dawson, Thomas Roberts,
Gen. Geo. W. Cass, George Ogden,
Col. Jas. Gallagher, James Hodgen,
Col. J. H. Stewart, C. W. Hubbard,
Col. W. R. Hartz, W. B. Hubbard,
Col. E. F. Pratt, James Mesteon,
Col. Wm. Phillips, D. Tidball, M. D.,
John T. Logan, of New Castle, Pa.
James Lippincott, E. C. Leighty,
John McCargo, of New Castle, Pa.
James L. Bennett, Wilcox & McKinley,
Joseph H. French of New Castle, Pa.
no6-1y

200 BUSHELS TIMOTHY SEED.
20,000 lbs. new Dried Peaches.
100 dozen Canned do.
300 lbs. Sweet Cured Hams.
1,000 lbs. packed Butter.
100 bbls. No. 1 Salt.
In store and for sale by
COOK, BROS. & CO.,
oc6 12 Smithfield street.

APPLES.
500 bbls prime New York Apples,
For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
no3 No. 141 First street.

100 CADDIES QUARTER POUND
Fine Hand Virginia Tobacco, made in Richmond. For sale by
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
oct2 corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

20 HHDS. PRIME P. R. SUGAR.
15 hhds prime Cuba Sugar.
20 hhds. assorted brands Syrup; together with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
my29 141 and 143 Water street,

CARPETS.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial: Monday, November 20, 1865.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Freedmen's Aid Commission—Appeal for Aid.

The Freedmen's Board have issued the following circular. The appeal should be promptly responded to by our generous citizens:

AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION,
Office of Branch for Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia, 57 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To Philanthropists, Patriots and Christians of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia.

The Freedmen's Aid Commission appeals to your liberality in the prosecution of the noble work of elevating the Freedmen of our country. The Commission contemplates achieving,

First—The relief of physical suffering, by supplying food, clothing and shelter to the destitute.

Second—The education of the ignorant, by establishing schools, week day and Sunday.

Third—The general improvement in the domestic, social, civil and religious relations of those people, so long degraded by slavery, but recently made free by the providence of God and now in the privilege of labor.

The work is vast—four millions of colored people appealing for help; immediately pressing—eleven hundred thousand being unprepared for the vigors of Winter, ten thousand of whom are orphans; and irresistable in its claims, addressing them to our gratitude, our patriotism, our philanthropy and our religion.

The National organization asks the sum of $5,000,000. This is to be raised through the operations of the numerous auxiliary associations in the Northern states.

Our organization, auxiliary to the national, covering the territory of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, asks for the territory assigned us, considering the annuities called for, and the organization represented in the national organization.

The Pittsburgh Branch of the Commission has early three Freedmen's schools and seven teachers, and ought to treble these before mid-winter, as the field is large, and suitable teachers are ofering themselves, but cannot be sent out for the want of funds to support the schools. Let not our city be behind our duty, in this opportune hour, lest it be equaled by all other auxiliary organizations throughout the country.

This appeal is made to all societies auxiliary to our Pittsburgh organization, pastors of churches, and friends of our work throughout the district, hoping it will lead to immediate action.

The sum called for can be easily raised by the friends of the Commission, if they will interest themselves promptly and diligently in this blessed work.

In responding to the present appeal to your liberality, remember there is little probability of your being called upon so urgently another year. To relieve physical suffering is sacred freedmen, as the labor of next summer, if they shall have anything like adequate protection, will enable them to provide for themselves against the winter of 1866. The schools, too, which we are now establishing, it is hoped will become self-sustaining within one year, so some good citizen plainly call him to do what he can to relieve our city at this time. The success of our enterprise we will name in the coming, and open the way for a full relief from the house famine in future. Immediate action on only give us good houses next season, and we feel that a second invitation will not be needed to lodge our citizens to do what is their duty for such a work.

X.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—After an absence of four years, those popular minstrles, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, will make their appearance in this city to-night. As delineators of Irish and Yankee characters, they rank among the best in the country, and having an extensive repertoire of new and amusing pieces, they never fail to attract crowded audiences, as they introduce several specialities outside of the Irish line, such as "Captain Cuttle," "Dominick and Son," in which he excels, and some of which no doubtless produce during his engagement. The Florences will appear principally in several of their most amusing characters.

THEATRE.—The irrepressible Yankee, George F. Locke, has been engaged for six nights, and will no doubt be greeted by a complimentary play of "Moll Pitcher," sustaining the character of the male heroine. With good luck and the fact that Mr. Locke is the best delineators of the stage Yankee now performing on its public boards, and there is little doubt his re-engagement will be as successful as was that of last week. The play to be enacted this evening is replete with interest, as the principal characters are in good hands, a capital performance may be expected.

HERRMANN.—This exceedingly clever and dexterous magician will open in his wonderful delusion business at Masonic Hall this evening, and we suppose will reproduce the sensation he caused upon his first advent here. Some twelve or a half years ago, Herrmann, several new necromantic feats at command, which this communicative gentleman will no doubt produce during his engagement. The programme for this evening consists of eleven attractive pieces, the Japanese Frame, The Egg-are as follows: Japanese Frame, The Egg-a-Ching-a-Ling, Wedding Ring in Danger, Herrmann's Cage, Egyptian Mirror, The Mysterious Glass, Impromptu Vases, Incomprehensible Decanter, Marabout Mokk, Incombustible Handkerchief, Concert Monsters. That they will locally Elton, Concert Monsters. That they will locally attract a full house can be doubted, judging from our past experiences of this Prince of Prestidigitators. Herrmann's ticket office is at Chas. C. Mellor's drug store, 81 Wood street, where seats and tickets can be secured.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, November 18—P. M.

The financial news from Europe brought by the last steamer is more favorable to American securities and financial affairs generally are reported as having assumed a more confident tone. The closing quotations of United states Five-Twenties showed a partial recovery from the decline. With this encouraging feature in the foreign market, backed by a growing property all over the United states, which warrants an income from internal revenue of from four hundred to four hundred and fifty millions of dollars, the credit of Government loans, it would seem, must appreciate to more nearly a level with those of the most reliable securities at home or abroad. We have been an estimate, based on the current revenues of the Government, which puts the annual income from all sources down at $370,000,000. Should this estimate be verified in fact, the income will probably exceed the expenditures by $50,000,000. Should the Secretary of the Treasury determine to devote this surplus to the liquidation of a portion of the debt—say the 7-30s and compound interest notes—or should he favor permanently funding the short date debt and reducing the taxes to the extent of the surplus, he would greatly strengthen Government loans. This is an important question, whether viewed in the bearings on the value of Government securities or upon the business operations which the commerce of the country is now subject. If the statement of a Washington letter writer may be relied upon, the Secretary would appear to favor the policy of keeping the taxes up and reducing the debt.

Our local money market continues to be favored with ease from the inconvenient close-ness which has so long bound it. Money is comparatively plenty, but the market rules so very active that the discount demand takes up most of the idle capital at pretty steep rates. Heavy advances are made to shippers of produce, which is coming forward briskly before the season closes.

—In New York there is very little business done in the Gold Room any more since the introduction of the Gold Certificates. The Government has ample facilities for arranging their payments for Customs, and the handling of gold in bags is already sensibly reduced. When the Government is a seller of gold, the amount is taken out in certificates, and these pass either directly to the Custom House or to the bankers in foreign exchange, without the removal of the gold itself, until wanted for export to Europe or transmission to the interior. The Gold certificates now going into the Custom House for duties, are at once passed to the Treasury, date of receipt at the port of New York, and in this form returned, the same afternoon, to the Treasury office, where the cancelation is made complete. No corresponding numbers are to be reissued on new certificates, and the Cashier of the Custom House registers the date on which each number passes through his hands. It is the purpose of the Government to cancel all large certificates, $500 and upward, on payment, so that no second use is made of the same paper. Another rule is, that no certificate payable to order, having a second indorsement, will be esteemed a good delivery.

—The First National Bank of Oil City, is doing an amount of business that speaks well, not only for this locality as a business point, but also for the energetic gentlemen who have control of the institution. A. L. Bennett, Esq., its indefatigable cashier, has so managed the business of the bank, during the last six months, as to make the stock quite valuable to the owners, and at the same time has kept the institution for soundness second to but few institutions of the kind in the country. The following is the bank for the last six months were:

Dividend paid, Expenses and Government tax	$45,115 97
Leaving net profits for six months	$25,982 35

Twenty thousand dollars of this sum is equivalent to a dividend of ten per cent free of all incumbrances or taxes for the six months that have just expired, and this amount was accordingly declared at a meeting of the directors of Monday last. The remaining $5,982 25 was added to the surplus and undivided profits.

—The notice of the City Bank of Trenton, New Jersey, (which institution was reported as having failed a few days ago,) are redeemed by the Old Trenton banks, and in New York by Thompson Brothers. The bank is now winding up its affairs. The assets of the bank consist in United States stocks, worth at present more than the outstanding circulation.

—At New York, last week, Western Union Telegraph stock sold largely at 72—an advance of 15 per cent. on sales at the close of last week. On the day the Western Telegraph stock were reported the same day at 56—an advance of 1 per cent.; and of Bankers and Brokers Telegraph stock to the same figures, which is the close of the week. The advance in the sales of the day before, from these manifestations, Telegraph stocks generally seem to be growing in favor. Arrangements were understood are in progress for the reconstruction of the entire line of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph, running through all the principal points along the seaboard from New Orleans to Washington, thence connecting eastward with the American Company's line to Halifax and Fairfield, Maine.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of yesterday, says: The produce markets are unusually dull and flat. The speculators are now "out of the ring," they having met with such heavy losses during the past few weeks, that those of them who have left the business will be the disposition to operate. At the same time the shippers who have been forced to make their purchases at Milwaukee all the season are doing nothing, and they inform us that nearly all their orders are filled in those markets. We have managed to get up such a reputation for high prices and "corners" in this city, with a fair amount of transactions at unchanged prices. Lubricating oils were in moderate demand; we note sales of 125 barrels of B at 75c gallon. Sales 30 bbls A at 91 25. Benzole—The demand is steadily improving. Sales 600 bbls bonded, principally at 28c.

CRUDE OIL—We have to record the first sales of Kentucky Oil in this market. A lot of 250 bbls of Braden county, Kentucky, Oil was disposed of at $4 50 per bbl. It was purchased by a refiner in order to test their quality. The packages will be returned. We also note a sale of 800 bbls of Smith's Ferry Oil, at the wells, to a Pittsburgh firm at 23c per gallon, without packages. This would be equal to 25c delivered here. Sales of Allegheny Valley Railroad for the past week, also from the opening of navigation in March:

	River.	A. V. R. R.	Total.
Monday, Nov. 13	1,200	3,000	4,200
Tuesday, Nov. 14	3,544	2,417	7,961
Wednesday, Nov. 15	3,418	852	4,270
Thursday, Nov. 16	3,441	1,141	4,582
Friday, Nov. 17	2,961	1,172	4,133
Saturday, Nov. 18	1,253	717	1,970
Total	17,873	7,649	25,522
Since opening of nav.	426,409	211,901	726,310

The above statistics will furnish the reader with a bird's eye view of the oil receipts from various sources, for the past week, also from the opening of river navigation to the present time. The low stage of water to Oil City has operated as a drawback, as the steamers engaged in that trade were all in port, not deeming it prudent to venture out; hence river receipts this week were 17,873 bbls, against 41,200 during the week off of 4,224 bbls; whilst the rail receipts ran 1,385 bbls below those of the previous week. Hence the total receipts by river since opening amounted to 313,786 bbls. The receipts by rail during the same time from the last six months were 211,901 bbls. The receipts of Oil are rapidly approaching one million of bbls; whether it will reach this amount before the end of the present year, will depend on navigation. If we have water and an open river, it will exceed that amount. At present our receipts are confined to lots that are hoated down on flats, barges and keels—rather a slow process these fast times. The week's transactions exhibit a falling off, as compared with the week before. The rates of Crude have undergone no change. Good gravities of oil sold at 24½@25c in bulk or packages returned, and 30c packages included. Holders preferred selling without packages as barrels are getting scarce, whilst the owners consider them worth more than five cents per gallon, that being the margin price. During the past three days an export demand has sprung up, Philadelphia dealers, as usual, taking the lead. The market closed firm at the figures we have named, on the part of holders, who decline parting with their stocks below what we have named. On the other hand, refiners are not disposed to operate on any of those rates. They say there is no money in sight. They prefer waiting and taking the chances. During the week a number of lots that came in were stored, waiting for better figures; hence only a few lots were sold the small for the reasons we have named. Refined Oil—The market was steady, with a fair export demand. Prices of bonded were regular on Monday at 84@84½c on the spot, and seaboard, November and December delivery. In Philadelphia, toward the close of the week, the market became stronger, with an active inquiry for round lots of bonded. The European news was more favorable for holders, who understood how to put the best face upon it, and confident. The market closed firm at 6½c, for Eastern delivery, for bonded, with sales here, delivered on the cars, at 82½c, being an advance. Free oil is beginning to look up. Small lots changed hands at 72½@73c. Inward some dealers are willing to offering. The way in better demand. A number of lots were disposed of at $8 25 to 8 50, while some extra lots sold at $8 50. Benzole—Market steady with sales of bonded at 28c to the extent of several hundred barrels. Lubricating oils were steady, with a fair amount of transactions at unchanged prices. Lubricating oils were in moderate demand; we note sales of 125 barrels of B at 75c gallon. Sales 30 bbls A at $1 25. Benzole—The demand is steadily improving. Sales 600 bbls bonded, principally at 28c.

Board of Principals.

The Board of Principals of Public Schools of Pittsburgh held a meeting on Saturday, in the Fourth Ward School House, When it was

Resolved, That, in order to check truancy and encourage diligence among the pupils of our primary schools, the Visiting Committees of the Wards be recommended to adopt Atwater's school tickets, as now published, with the addition of a fine merit ticket, to be hereafter added to the series; one merit ticket to be given each day to every pupil who is punctual and studious; these are to be redeemed, at the end of the week by the five merit tickets, and these also, by fifteen merit tickets, a merit ticket, at the end of the school year, all are redeemed by a certificate, which the pupil keeps.

The Board of Directors of the Fifth Ward, Birmingham and East Birmingham schools, have authorized the Principals of these schools to introduce the tickets as soon as they can be obtained. Overtures in these districts are requested to look sharply after these tickets, as they will form a central communication between them and the teachers.

The Board of Principals appointed committees to adjust the time for opening the schools, so that in the city consolidation bill, there be a provision made to form the city into a separate school district, under a superintendent whose whole attention shall be directed to the advancement of our system of public instruction, and, what is sadly needed, to secure uniformity of the teaching in the different schools.

NEW ADVERTISING SCHEME.—The attention of business men is directed to the card of Mr. Sheriff, in our advertising columns, relative to a new advertising scheme. Mr. S. designs issuing during the holidays a pamphlet containing the cards of all our merchants and business men who chose to avail themselves of its extended circulation. The pamphlet will be neatly and appropriately displayed and bended, and the book will contain a new Christmas story, written by one of our most popular authors. The pamphlet will be issued in a convenient form for preservation, and as the edition will consist of twenty thousand copies, business men will perceive that it will be an extensive medium through which to advertise their wares. Mr. Sheriff proposes to canvass the city and vicinity in person, and will make known his liberal inducements to those who may conclude to advertise with him. It is not necessary at this late day to advert to the benefits of liberal and judicious advertising. The live business man knows and appreciates its advantages, and no matter what shape it may assume, be it newspaper, circular, card, their cards will surely be found therein. Mr. Sheriff's design will commend itself to the shrewd merchant at a glance, and will doubtless be largely patronized.

PENSION AGENT.—We are pleased to learn that Major James McGregor, late of the 130th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been appointed Pension Agent for Western Pennsylvania, in place of Wm. K. Pierce, deceased. Major McGregor, who is a member of the Pittsburgh Bar, entered the service as Lieutenant, in the fall of 1861, and with the exception of a few months was constantly in service from that time until duly mustered out at the close of the war. In the last grand battle in front of Petersburg, Major McGregor was in command of the regiment, and in that engagement made a narrow escape with his life, his sword belt having been shot from his person. His bravery in action was only equalled by his executive abilities as a commanding officer, and his appointment to the position of Pension Agent was eminently deserved. He will assume the duties of the office December 1st, on and after which pensions will be paid and the business therewith connected promptly attended to.

DEATH OF JOHN GLYDE.—The announcement of the death of Mr. John Glyde will fill many hearts in this city with deep sorrow. He was a young man of more than ordinary promise. Possessing a kind and genial disposition, he was greatly beloved by a large circle of friends and relatives. He was a young man in his habits and upright in all his business dealings. Possessing ample means, and great energy of character, his future usefulness in the sphere was most promising. He died at Vincennes, Indiana, where he had recently established himself in business, in the firm of Wm. B. Hays & Co.

Can We Have Dwelling Houses?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The plan proposed by "Tenant" for erecting one hundred and eighty houses on lots near Western Avenue, in Allegheny City, is now ready for the subscriptions of those willing to aid in the practical solution of the question that heads this article, and at the same time make one of the safest and best-paying investments open to our capitalists. The subscription books, with plans of buildings proposed, will be found at the office of Samuel Harper, Fourth street, and it is expected the company will organize within a few days, as liberal subscriptions are already secured. Such an event of interest of our city calls loudly on our business men for more dwelling houses, the perfecting of a practical plan, that has been perfectly successful in other cit es, should be all that is necessary to secure the needed co-operation.

Parties holding vacant property will find in the proposed plans the only economical method of securing a good house, with pleasant surroundings, within a few minutes ride. The duty of every good citizen plainly call him to do what he can to relieve our city at this time. The success of our enterprise we will name in the coming, and open the way for a full relief from the house famine in future. Immediate action on only give us good houses next season, and we feel that a second invitation will not be needed to lodge our citizens to do what is their duty for such a work.

X.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—After an absence of four years, those popular minstrles, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, will make their appearance in this city to-night. As delineators of Irish and Yankee characters, they rank among the best in the country, and having an extensive repertoire of new and amusing pieces, they never fail to attract crowded audiences, as they introduce several specialities outside of the Irish line, such as "Captain Cuttle," "Dominick and Son," in which he excels, and some of which no doubtless produce during his engagement. The Florences will appear principally in several of their most amusing characters.

THEATRE.—The irrepressible Yankee, George F. Locke, has been engaged for six nights, and will no doubt be greeted by a complimentary play of "Moll Pitcher," sustaining the character of the male heroine. With good luck and the fact that Mr. Locke is the best delineators of the stage Yankee now performing on its public boards, and there is little doubt his re-engagement will be as successful as was that of last week. The play to be enacted this evening is replete with interest, as the principal characters are in good hands, a capital performance may be expected.

HERRMANN.—This exceedingly clever and dexterous magician will open in his wonderful delusion business at Masonic Hall this evening, and we suppose will reproduce the sensation he caused upon his first advent here. Some twelve or a half years ago, Herrmann, several new necromantic feats at command, which this communicative gentleman will no doubt produce during his engagement. The programme for this evening consists of eleven attractive pieces, the Japanese Frame, The Egg-are as follows: Japanese Frame, The Egg-a-Ching-a-Ling, Wedding Ring in Danger, Herrmann's Cage, Egyptian Mirror, The Mysterious Glass, Impromptu Vases, Incomprehensible Decanter, Marabout Mokk, Incombustible Handkerchief, Concert Monsters. That they will locally Elton, Concert Monsters. That they will locally attract a full house can be doubted, judging from our past experiences of this Prince of Prestidigitators. Herrmann's ticket office is at Chas. C. Mellor's drug store, 81 Wood street, where seats and tickets can be secured.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, November 20, 1865.

Business on Saturday was not very active. This, however, is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week. The receipts of produce were restricted to limited parcels. The demand, however, was of a similar description. The business of the week was not very extensive. There seems to be a disposition to hold off for lower figures, particularly as regards flour and grain; hence, the sales were restricted to lots to supply the wants of the city trade. Business on the landing was active, shippers being desirous of forwarding the orders that remain on hand. The Forest City came in from Parkersburg with a good lot of passengers. She returned at noon similarly situated. Among the departures were the Camella for St. Louis, with all the freight she could manage, and a good share of passengers. The Emma Graham left for Harmer at noon. She will reship on the Julia No. 2 at the point for Zanesville, and return to this port. The Leonidas and Silver Cloud are receiving for St. Louis and New Orleans. They will depart on the first rise. The Lawrence is loading for Cincinnati. She will have dispatch. The Lea Lewis is loading for Louisville and Nashville. A number of boats are due and may arrive at any hour. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

GRAIN—This article seems to be neglected. The sales for some were on a limited scale, merely to supply the wants of the home market. The fact is very evident buyers and sellers are apart in their views. Wheat—No sales of note have been reported for some days. Prices were nominal, with an occasional sale on private terms. Corn inactive. Sales 600 sacks on the wharf at 85c for new; 1,000 sacks shelled at the depot at 76c. Oats—Demand moderate; sales 200 sacks on the wharf, at 65c; 100 bushels, first hands, 46c; sales 400 bushels, from second hands, 50c. Barley—Sales of spring were disposed of at 90c. Rye—Nothing doing.

FLOUR—Still a few thousand pounds left. The stock however will soon be exhausted. We note sales 5000 lbs Shipping, 18c; 1500 lbs Extra, 20c. Buckwheat—Still the market is bare; no sales were reported for some time.

LARD—The demand is improving. Sales 50 tierces new leaf, prime quality, 28c.

APPLES—The market continues to be overstocked. Prices tend downward. Large parcels have been forwarded, many waiting for sales. Sales 1,000 bbls from car loads at depot, $1 20@1 80; 300 barrels in lots, at $3 00.

BUTTER—The demand is improving; sales 300 lbs saddles, 29@30c. The article was choice.

CHEESE—The market was dull; the present rates being considered pretty steep. Small sales were made at 27 00@27 25 ₱ bushel. The supply exceeds the demand.

DRIED FRUIT—The operations in this article were limited. Peaches; sales of 6 bbls at 10c ₱ lb. Apples; sales of 4 bbls at 10c@11c.

HONEY—The market did not appear so firm. We note sales in a regular way at $1 80@5 00 per gal.

POTATOES—The market was very firm under light receipts. Former prices were steadily maintained. Sales; sales of 60 boxes at 21½@22c; 50 boxes Hamburg at 20c. Sales of 25 boxes Western Reserve at 20@21c.

TOW LINEN—The market is said to be bare. The last sale reported was 12c.

PORK—Market firm at the late advance. We note sales of 5 tons at 12c per lb.

SODA ASH—The demand is improving; sales of 25 tons common at 4½c per lb.

HAY—Prices have ruled pretty steep all the week, the demand being fully up to the supply. Sales of 100 bales of prime timothy, at $30 per ton.

WHISKEY—Market firm with a fair demand. Sales 20 bbls City Rectified at $2 45.

PORK—The demand was steady, with a fair amount of transactions. Sales 350 bush. Neshannocks at $1 20@1 25 ₱ bush.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Saturday, November 18, 1865.

The demand for Pig Iron continues fair for the season, for Blue charcoal forge metal the demand has been fairly active.

The general tone of the market is healthy. There is a total absence of speculative operations. Consumers are buying for their immediate wants, and the resumption of iron continues in excess of receipts, and with continuously diminishing stocks, holders are firm in their views.

We have reported sales as follows:

100 tons Close gray forge	$48—4 mos.
100 " " do	50—4 mos.
100 tons Open gray, favorite brand	50—90 days
200 " " five Norway iron	60—90 days
250 " " do favorite brand	49—90 days
100 " " do	49—4 mos.
100 " White and mottled native ore	50—4 mos.
200 " Gray, delivered at furnace	45—cash.
100 " Gray mixture of native ore, delivered at furnace	46—90 days
100 " Gray mixture of native ore, from yard	48—cash.
120 " " Gray mixture of native ore, from yard	50—90 days

ANTHRACITE COAL SMELTED.

50 tons Neutral Forge	42—cash.
50 " "	42—cash.
50 " "	42—cash.

CHARCOAL SMELTED.

11 tons Ohio Hanging Rock, No. 1, Foundry	85—4 mos.
15 " Monroe do do	80—4 mos.
20 " Plum Grove do do	80—4 mos.
20 " Mt. Vernon do do	80—4 mos.
20 " Red Bank, Allegheny Forge	70—4 mos.
20 " Hanging Rock, No. 1 Foundry	82—4 mos.
20 " do do do	80—4 mos.
200 " Lake Superior close forge	88—4 mos.
200 " do open do	90—4 mos.
100 " do do do	90—4 mos.
100 " Iron Mountain Missouri Forge	95—4 mos.
100 " do do	95—4 mos.
100 " do do	95—4 mos.
50 " Juniata, in lots, No. 2 Foundry	95—4 mos.

BLOOMS.

Blooms are unchanged. Best Juniata brands are held at $95 per ton, cash or 4 months.

New York Grocery Market.

Coffee—The market for the various descriptions is quoted pretty much as last week, but there has been further reduction of half a cent ₱ lb. in gold, the market, however, ruled actively. Sales 2,000 bags Rio, on the latest sale being an improvement on the one previous. The sales of Rio since our last show a falling off from the highest point, middle of October, of 1½@1½c@17c. Mesrs. Stuart quote their Loaf, 30½c best Crushed, 29½c; Powdered, 29½c; Coffee A, 28½c; B, 28c and Yellow C, 27c cash. The sales of Raw are got off in small parcels, as follows: Clarified Demerara, 27½ to 28c; Rio Rico, 16@16½; and Cuba, 15½@16c; Muscovado, 15½@16c; Molasses—The market has been steady, with a fair amount of transactions. Sales 350 bush. Neshannocks at $1 20@1 25 ₱ bush.

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100 " Gray mixture of native ore, delivered at furnace	46—90 days
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BLOOMS.

Blooms are unchanged. Best Juniata brands are held at $95 per ton, cash or 4 months.

New York Grocery Market.

Coffee—The market for the various descriptions is quoted pretty much as last week, but there has been further reduction of half a cent ₱ lb. in gold, the market, however, ruled actively. Sales 2,000 bags Rio, on the latest sale being an improvement on the one previous. The sales of Rio since our last show a falling off from the highest point, middle of October, of 1½@1½c@17c. Messrs. Stuart quote their Loaf, 30½c best Crushed, 29½c; Powdered, 29½c; Coffee A, 28½c; B, 28c and Yellow C, 27c cash. The sales of Raw are got off in small parcels, as follows: Clarified Demerara, 27½ to 28c; Rio Rico, 16@16½; and Cuba, 15½@16c; Muscovado, 15½@16c; Molasses—The market has been inactive since our last notice, and the only sales reported are as follows: Porto Rico at 77½c; 100 bbls refined syrup at 81½c; 50 hhds, 200 bbls do on secret terms, and 10 hhds St. Croix, by auction, at 90c.

Sugar—The market has been extremely dull since our last notice, but prices have undergone very little change, sales of 25 hhds Cuba at 13¼@14½c; some Porto Rico at 15½c; and 12 boxes Havana at 14c. Refined has declined 1c ₱ lb.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 18—Noon.

Nearly all kinds are selling scarcely so firm, at slight for middling uplands, and 35 for middling New Orleans. Flour dull, and 5@10c lower, with a fair demand for export. Wheat dull and 2@3c lower. Corn 1@2c lower, with a fair demand for trade brands, the market closing quiet. Oats dull and heavy. Pork dull and heavy. Lard dull and 1c lower. Whiskey dull and 3@4c lower at $2 50@2 55 for western and $2 58@2 60 for Ohio. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, dull at 9-16d. Flour, 3s. Wheat, 7½d. Corn, 6½d. Provisions, 30s.

GOLD

Closed at 146¾.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Remain very firm, and gold bonds ¼@¾ per cent. higher.

State bonds quiet and steady. Miscellaneous and coal stocks firm.

MONEY

Is easier, at 7 per cent. on call, with exceptional transactions at 6 per cent.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

There is very little activity in Petroleum stocks to-day, at the following rates: Pithole, 1350; McKinley, 23½; Bradley, 100; Manhattan, 30.

DRY GOODS.

The Dry Goods trade is generally dull, and prices steadily declining on nearly all the fabrics. In foreign goods there is an excessive supply of British and saxonystuff fabrics, and prices rule very low. Silks are crowded for sale, and the market is declining. French merinos, delaines and reps keep up better than most other fabrics. Fine French cloths and cassimeres are in demand at full prices. Other grades of foreign and domestic woolens are generally dull and drooping.

The following are quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange: Brown sheetings—Atlantic A, 33c; do D, 28c; do E, 26c; Pepperell E, 28c; do O, 25c. Richmond shirtings—Wamsutta, 46c; Lonsdale, 38c; Home, 32c; Pacific, 32c; Harris, 31c. Prints—Hamilton W, 29c; Cocheco, 26½c; Amoskeag, 23c; Arnold, 22½c; Delaines—Manchester, 36c; Pacific, 30c; Cocheco, 30c; York, 32½c. Spool cotton—Coates's, $1 10; Willimantic, 90c; Clark's, 90c; Samford's, 85c. Denims—York, 42½c; Amoskeag, 50c. Corset jeans—Pepperells, 46c; Naumkeag satin, 42c. Brown drills—Pepperell, 46c. Ticking—Hoop skirts—Brown's, 1 X L, one inch, 20 to 40 Hoops tie to tie ₱ doz hoops; 3 inch, 20 to 40 hoops, $6 50@$7 25 ₱ doz.

The following dispatches have been received to-day: CHICAGO—Trade fair, and more doing in woolen goods.

ST. LOUIS—Business tolerably quiet. Prices tend to be waiting a further concession. Prints selling at 25c. Standard Sheetings at 33c.

PHILADELPHIA—A much better feeling prevails, caused by the advance in cotton. Goods very quiet, awaiting the steamer's news.

BOSTON—There is no particular change in prices; trade being good for satisfactory.

BALTIMORE—Trade moderate and prices unchanged for Prints and Sheetings.

PHILADELPHIA—There is very little movement in cotton goodies. Prices are regular, and in favor of buyers. Woolens quiet.

BALTIMORE—Market unchanged since yesterday. *The Post* has the following

REVIEW OF THE WHOLESALE MARKET:

The market has been unsettled during the week, owing in part to the comparatively small stocks. The cotton influence, during the week, has been extremely heavy, and prices have declined. At the close, however, there was a good demand, and rates are firm at 35@36c.

Coffee—Rio has been in more active request. At the close, prices are firm at 14½ to 14¾, cents gold rates, and in bond.

Flour—The market has been dull and heavy throughout the week. Prices have fallen off 10 to 40 cents a barrel on low and medium grades. The inquiry has been confined to the home and Provincial trade. A large part of the Flour on the market is of a very ordinary grade, and is difficult to place at any price. Fancy brands have ruled quiet, without especial change. Extra, $8 to $8 50; round hoop Ohio, $8 50@$9; trade and family brands, $9 50@$10 50. Fancy, $11@$12. Superfine, $7 50@$8 25. Rye flour, $8 50@$9 50.

Wheat—The market has been active, and prices have fluctuated. The market closes very heavy at $1 80@1 85 for spring, and $1 85@2 45 for amber sale. The stock has been considerably increased during the week.

Oats have fluctuated. The supply of sound has been moderate, but in excess of the demand, and with liberal receipts, prices have declined. Sales have been largely Canadian sells at 80; delivered for State, and 80@82 for Canada.

Corn has been in brisk demand, partly for export, and prices have advanced 2@3c for white and 3@4c for yellow, closing at 92@93c for white and 94@95c for yellow.

Petroleum has advanced under the good demand and light supply, closing at 29@30c for crude, and 62@65c for refined in bond.

Provisions—Pork has been unsettled, and prices have improved 50c to $1 ₱ bbl, owing to the reduction in the stock. The market closes heavy at $35 50@$36 for mess, and $27 50 for prime mess.

Beef has been in fair demand at $12 00@16 75 for plain and extra. $8 00@$9 00 for new.

Whiskey—The market has been unsettled. Prices are $2 45@$2 50 for Ohio and Western.

The Commercial says this morning, the board yesterday of money were a fraction higher, and the tone of affairs indicated a further improvement. Government stocks continue firm, with an active demand for 7-30s. Transactions were quite heavy, $2,736,000 being sold. Certificates are active and rose ½. Compound interest notes experienced from the cessation of the issue of $30 bonds. In the railroad list the most active stock was North Western, common, the sales of which, at Chicago, were 40 shares, 71; price rose ½. Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Pittsburg were also active and firm. There was a decided interest in coal stocks. Spring Mountain, especial was